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The People

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

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LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS. "A New Era of Peace."

St. Petersburg, July 21.—The grand military review at Kransko Belo, in honour of the Emperor William's visit to the Czar, took place yesterday. On the arrival at the camp of the two Sovereigns, they were attended by a numerous and brilliant suite, the massed bands struck up the Prussian National Hymn, and the troops cheered. The two Emperors then reviewed the troops on the ground, afterwards repairing to the Imperial pavilion, where they took their places near the ladies of the Imperial Family. The military bands then executed a selection of music. The Emperor William conferred upon Prince Alexander of Oldenburg, commander of the Guards Corps, the Order of the Black Eagle, at the same time praising the high state of perfection to which the corps had been brought. At nine o'clock the review was concluded, accompanied by salutes of artillery, after which the Imperial party proceeded to the palace of Kransko, where supper was served. Prince Henry of Prussia has been appointed Honorary Commander of the 33rd Dragon Regiment.

Referring to the reception of the Emperor William at Peterhof, the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, in an article to-day, points out the perfect accord existing between the sentiments of the two sovereigns and those of the public which, says the journal, assembled in vast numbers to witness the arrival of the Czar's guest. After stating that it is this fact above all which distinguishes the Imperial interview and makes it an historic event, the semi-official organ concludes as follows:—"When the agreement of sovereigns is thus accurately reflected in popular feeling, one can confidently rely on the amicable relations which, under present circumstances, have all the more importance that they constitute a sure guarantee for the maintenance of the general peace which every one desires."

St. Petersburg, July 20.—The whole Russian press expresses the conviction that a new era of peace has been inaugurated by the meeting of the two Emperors yesterday, and hope that Russian interests will now be taken into account. The *Nova Vremya* publishes an article which, after welcoming the Emperor William in the warmest terms, dwells upon Germany's efforts to become a maritime Power, and congratulates that country on the brilliant results which it has achieved in that direction. The article concludes by declaring that the one great desire cherished by all Russia is to see the former good relations restored between the two mighty neighbours.

The Czar started from a private harbour at Peterhof on Thursday in his yacht *Alondra*, and off Cronstadt met the Hohenzollern with the Emperor William on board. The latter and his brother entered the Russian vessel, which brought them to the landing place, where they were received by the Czarine and the lady members of the Romanoff family. After brief greetings the entire party drove to the palace.

PORT-AU-PRINCE PARTIALLY DESTROYED.

The Chamber of Deputies Fires. Execution of an incendiary. WASHINGTON, July 21.—The United States Government has received a despatch from the American Minister at Port-au-Prince announcing the destruction of a large portion of the town by incendiary fires on the 4th inst. An incendiary set fire to the upper floor of the Chamber of Deputies while the House was in session. The flames spread with great rapidity, and before they could be extinguished, had destroyed a tenth part of the town, including many public buildings. Three days later another incendiary fire broke out at the private residence of the Minister of Justice, and like its predecessor spread throughout the adjoining district, which was reduced to ashes. The two fires together destroyed a fifth part of the town. The conflagrations were suppressed by the aid of the sailors from the French despatch vessel *Bison*. Great uneasiness prevails at Port-au-Prince, and the French and English Legations are guarded by French sailors. Many persons have left the city. One of the incendiaries has been captured, and will be executed.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUDAN. The "White Pasha" Marching towards Khartoum.

The Times correspondent at Suakin says:—Many pilgrims and refugees have come in, and all are carefully questioned. There can be no doubt of the presence of a white man with an armed force on the Bah-el-Gaselle. Some declare that they have seen soldiers wearing turbans and Europeans wearing hats at Bakoudi Ibi and Boorba, but the statements to this effect are incomplete and untrustworthy. All the information unite in asserting the existence of a large force, and that the peoples of Darfour and Bongo are in friendly communication with the white man. It is difficult to sift the evidence, owing to the stupidity of the Tahriri informants, some of whom have been journeying on pilgrimage from regions in Western Africa for years, their language being scarcely understood here. But strong and varied testimony points to the existence of Emin Pasha or Mr. Stanley, or possibly both, on the confines of Darfour, and it is clear that he or they are marching towards Khartoum. It is believed that if Zebehr Pasha, with a small and well-equipped force accompanied by several selected English officers, were to march by the Nile in support of the white man or men, the power of the Mahdi would be crushed. It is stated that Osman Digma's power is fading, and that his followers are dispersing to the mountains.

AN ENGLISH PRISONER IN SPAIN. More than two years ago an Englishman and his wife attempted to commit suicide at Avila, in Castile. The woman succeeded, but the husband failed. The authorities found him lying by the side of his wife. They disbelieved his story, had him arrested, and lodged him in Avila gaol, where he has been imprisoned ever since. He is still awaiting a trial, which has been postponed month after month, in spite of the matter having been taken up by the British Embassy at Madrid. It has now come to light that this unfortunate English prisoner was recently assaulted and had his head broken open by a Spanish fellow-prisoner in the gaol.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE CAMP, Friday. The following are the principal competitions that remain uncompleted:—The Olympic, at 600 yards; Dudley, at 1,000 yards; Bass, 800 and 1,000 yards; the Wantage, and four competitions contested under special conditions, namely, the Mappin-Brewers prizes, for sections of four men each, running, jumping, and firing; the Loyd-Lindsay, and the Royal Cambridge, for a combination of a similar character, by cavalry; and the Cyclist Prize, an entire novelty in the programme. The two last-named competitions are reserved for to-morrow, the closing day of the meeting. With these exceptions, the shooting was brought to a close this evening. The Olympic had an interesting finish. The first high score recorded was a 45, by Sergeant Dods, of Dumfries, followed shortly afterwards by another 45, credited to Private Wattleworth, Liverpool. The Scotchman, having two magpies at the finish of his score, had to give place to the Liverpool champion who finished with a bull, and had no magpie in his score. Major Caddick, of West Bromwich, made a splendid start, and reached 40 points with one shot to go. Either a bull or an inner would have made him the winner of the first prize, 25s. He only, however, scored an outer, making 44 points, a score which brings him up to the tail of the list. The following are the winners:—Private Wattleworth, 2nd V.B. Liverpool, 45, 25s; Sergeant Dods, 1st Dumfries, 45, 25s; Major Caddick, 3rd South Stafford, 44, 25s.

The tie for the Army Rifle Association Cup was shot off this morning, the result being a victory for Mr. Stewart, one of the five competitors who made all bulls in the principal competition, and all bulls again in the tie shooting. The first Dudley prize of 25s was won by Major McKerrall, 1st Ayr, with a score of 50 with ten consecutive bullseyes. The last target competition of the meeting is that for the Bass prizes, value 250, given by Lord Burton for the encouragement of long range shooting. The distances were 900 and 1,000 yards, and among the competitors were to be found the majority of the small-bore men who had distinguished themselves at Wimbledon during the shooting. Major McKerrall, whose ten successive bullseyes in the Dudley closed sensationally the morning shooting, again came to the front in a sensational manner, and with the brilliant score of 91 closed—for he was the last man to fire—the last meeting of the series of twenty-nine which the National Rifle Association has held on this famous common. At 900 yards he made a score of 45 out of a possible 50, and at 1,000 yards one of 46, the aggregate score made being the highest ever recorded for the prize. Captain Foulkes, 3rd Cheshire, came next with 89, and in the tie list were Lieutenant Gibson, Roxburgh and Selkirk, 85; Captain Pizley, Victoria; and Mr. John Rigby, 83.

For the Mappin-Brewer there was a larger entry than in any previous year. This competition having continually gained in popularity from its foundation in 1878. It is for combined running, hurdle-jumping, and shooting in teams of four from any battalion. Five minutes is allowed for the course, including the firing of seven rounds at 400 yards, and seven at 300 yards, points being deducted for overtime at the rate of seven points for every quarter of a minute lost. Twenty-nine teams were entered, but one, the North Lancashire, failed to appear at the firing point when its turn was called. With very few exceptions, the course was finished within the five minutes, but in the case of a Surrey team the time limit was so far exceeded as to subject the squad to a loss of 40 points. The Civil Service team were fourteen seconds over the time allowed, and lost 7 points. The competition has been most successful and satisfactory. The following are the official results:—

THE MAPPING.	
THE O.V. PARKLAND, AND 210.	
Honourable Artillery Company, 1st Team	186
2nd Team	186
1st London, 1st Team	186
2nd Team	186
Queen's Westminster, 2nd Team	186
18th Middlesex	179
WEST EAST SCORES.	
1st V.B. Leicester	170
2nd V.B. Warwick	165
20th Middlesex	164
Cambridge University	157
2nd V.B. Surrey	154
Honourable Artillery Company, 2nd Team	154
2nd Middlesex, 1st Team	154
2nd V.B. East Surrey, 3rd Team	153
Queen's Westminster, 3rd Team	149

The most attractive competition of the day was that for the Loyd-Lindsay prizes, consisting of 250 given by Lord Wantage and 250 added by the N.E.A. Eleven sections of Yeomanry Cavalry had entered for the contest, including three from Ayrshire, two from Dorset, a section of mounted rifles belonging to the 1st V.B. Berk, and other sections from Devon, Somerset, South Wales, and Shropshire. The weather remained fine, and for a very large assembly of visitors had gathered for the occasion, among them being Lord Wantage, who watched with interest the performance of the various teams, and particularly that of his battalion, the 1st Berk. The official results were as follows:—

WINNERS OF £20.	
Dorset, 1st Team	109
WINNERS OF £20.	
West Somerset	103
WINNERS OF £20.	
Shropshire Yeomanry	98
THE WANTAGE.	
Private Robinson, London Rifle Brigade	24

THE CAMP, Saturday. The first prize in Cyclists' competitions (250) has been won by the 2nd Warwick team, who rode the multiple cycle and made 109 points. The second prize (£10) was won by the London Rifle Brigade team with 96 points, and seven deducted for over time.

MARINE PALACE AND PIER FOR BRIGHTON.

The Unopposed Bill Committee of the House of Commons on Friday passed the bill, which has already received the sanction of the House of Lords, authorising the incorporation of a company with powers to construct a marine palace and pier at Brighton. The proposed works will be erected on the site of the existing old chain pier. The latter will be acquired and pulled down by the promoters of the new pier, which will extend to a distance of 300 feet into the sea.

More than six and a-half millions of the population of the United States are of foreign birth, while about fifteen millions have one or both parents foreign born.

THE BOARD OF WORKS INQUIRY.

Dismissal of Another Official.

At the Metropolitan Board of Works on Friday, Lord Magheramore in the chair, Mr. Mark H. Judge moved:—"That it be referred to a special committee of fifteen members, to consider the evidence which has been given to the Royal Commission by the present or late members of the board, and to report to the board as to what action, if any, the board ought to take in consequence of the admissions which the said members have made." As action had been taken with regard to the officers, he thought an inquiry should also be made with regard to the members, and he distinctly held that one of the hon. members for St. Pancras was the father of the misdeeds of Mr. Hebb. No one seconded the motion, and the board therefore passed on to the next business without any discussion on the motion taking place. On the Works and General Purposes Committee reporting upon the evidence before the Royal Commission, Mr. Cook moved, and it was agreed, that Mr. W. Brady, assistant valuer, in the superintending architect's department, be dismissed from the service of the board.—It was also agreed that Mr. Alfred Millwood, assistant in the superintending architect's department, be censured, and that his salary be reduced from £250 to £225 per annum.—A third recommendation from the committee "that Mr. F. J. Lancaster, assistant in the superintending architect's department, be censured by the chairman" was also carried.

THE ARMADA CELEBRATIONS.

The Armada tercentenary commemoration was commenced at Plymouth on Wednesday evening by the opening of an exhibition of Elizabethan curiosities by the mayor, in the presence of an influential company. An enormous crowd assembled to witness the arrival of the Hon. the Artillery Company, who had journeyed from London, and who were formally received by the naval and military authorities. On Thursday morning the Hoe was thronged by enormous crowds of inhabitants and visitors, the occasion being the laying of the foundation stone of the national armada commemoration memorial. The proceedings commenced at noon, when the mayors from the various towns particularly interested marched to the site accompanied by the local volunteers and the Hon. Artillery Company. The site itself was surrounded by the various regiments in uniform, and the available men from the fleet. After a religious ceremony the Mayor of Plymouth declared the stone duly laid, and almost simultaneously royal salutes were fired from the ships in harbour and the citadel adjoining. The massed bands played "God save the Queen," and the ceremony terminated with hearty cheering. Various commemorative observances took place on Thursday afternoon. The weather was extremely favourable. The attractions of the afternoon were various and interesting. In memory of the historic game which was being played by Drake when he was told that the Armada had been sighted, matches at bowls were played at the Citadel between the Leeds and Torrington Teams, the members of which were dressed in costumes of the Elizabethan period. During the progress of the games selections were played by the bands of the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment and the Hon. Artillery Company. At five o'clock, an historical procession, on which great pains had been bestowed to make it accurately depict the scenes chosen, started from the Drill Hall on a lengthened perambulation of the town. Headed by the band of the Royal Marines, came the King of England, down to the time of the death of Queen Victoria, and then Henry VIII. of England and Philip of Spain, surrounded by ecclesiastics, nobles, bull-fighters, &c. Mounted pages preceded Queen Elizabeth, who was followed by a tableau showing the game of bowls on the Hoe, Drake poisoning the ball in his hand as he is supposed to be listening to the tidings of the approaching enemy's fleet. Other tableaux, which were exceedingly effective, to the great credit of the master of the Revels, Mr. Leslie Moreton, represented the announcement in the market place of the approach of the Armada; the Knighting of Sir Francis Drake; the leading writers of Elizabethan fame; and Queen Victoria seated on her throne, surrounded by representatives of Great Britain. The streets were densely packed as the procession passed, and it was frequently enthusiastically cheered. In the evening a banquet was held at the Guildhall, attended by the Mayors of various towns, the officers in the garrison, and members of the London and Local Committees.

SIR CHARLES WARREN AND THE TRAFALGAR-SQUARE MEETINGS.

The following notice was posted on Friday at all the police-stations in the metropolitan area, issued by Sir Charles Warren, and dated July 18th:—"No meeting shall be allowed to assemble, nor shall any person be allowed to deliver a public speech in Trafalgar-square, or in any street or thoroughfare adjoining or leading thereto. No organised procession shall be allowed to pass along the streets or thoroughfares adjoining or leading to Trafalgar-square. The regulations and directions to be continued until further notice." (Signed) "CHARLES WARREN."

ATTEMPTED FRAUD ON A WORKING-MAN'S SOCIETY.

John Ferguson, aged 35, describing himself as a gardener, was charged at the Bow-street Police Court on Friday with attempting to obtain money by false pretences from Mr. Powell, Secretary of the Church of England Working Men's Society, Tavistock-street, Covent Garden. On Thursday he called on the prosecutor, and represented that he was a member of the Bournemouth branch of the society, and the previous day had arrived in London for a holiday. He stayed at a coffee-shop, and went to the Tower and other places. On returning to the coffee-shop, he alleged that they denied all knowledge of him. He declared he had left a bag containing 50s. and that when he took a policeman, they still denied having seen him before. Witness questioned the prisoner about the branch to which he represented he belonged, and communicated by telegraph with the secretary. He denied all knowledge of him, and the address given in Bournemouth was found to be false.—Prisoner admitted he "had tried to do" witness.—He was remanded.

OLD ENOUGH TO KNOW BETTER.

A well-dressed lady, aged 75, named Sarah Page, residing at The Cottage, Kempsley, Hampstead, has been committed from Marylebone Police Court, for trial at the sessions, charged with stealing a quantity of silk and other articles from the establishment of Mr. Whiteley, of Westbourne Grove.

THE LATE CAPTURE OF DYNAMITERS.

In connection with the recent capture and conviction of dynamiters, Sir Charles Warren, the chief commissioner of the Metropolitan police, has issued an order, with the sanction of Mr. Matthews, the Home Secretary, giving to the different officers who were instrumental in the capture and conviction of the offenders certain rewards, the total amount distributed among the officers, who number over twenty, being nearly £300. Detective-inspector Littlechild, of Scotland Yard, heads the list with a reward of £50, while the other amounts range from £20 down to 10s.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN WHITECHAPEL.

After a long period of comparative inactivity, the London firemen were busily engaged in the early hours of Saturday morning in the East-end in endeavouring to subdue a destructive conflagration which originated just before one o'clock, at Nos. 4 and 6, Exmouth-street, Commercial-road, East, the extensive premises of Mr. Lacey, used as a bath. The large building in the rear of the main premises was set on fire through the overheating of the boiler. When the outbreak was discovered the fire had made considerable headway. An adjoining alarm was rung, and a special messenger was despatched to the Commercial-street Fire Station. The engine was instantly ordered on, and on the "call" being telephoned to the surrounding stations, more aid was obtained from Bow, Mile End, and Bethnal Green. When the firemen began to collect they found a very serious fire raging, for the boiler-house and baths were ablaze, and several adjoining premises were in danger. The East London Working Men's Club and Institute was seriously threatened, the ground floor having caught fire. Deliveries from steamers and standpipes were used, and after two hours hard work the flames were subdued. The severe damage which was caused is shown by the following official report, which was presented later in the day to Captain Shaw:—"Called at 12.50 a.m. to 4 and 6, Exmouth-street, Commercial-road East, to the premises of C. Lacey, baths; cause of fire, overheating of boiler; contents and building insured in the Liverpool and London and Globe; damage, back building of one floor, about 50ft. by 30ft., used as boiler house and baths, and the contents very severely damaged by fire and a part of roof; front building and contents by smoke and water. 8, ditto, M. Hyman, private; contents and water. 8, ditto, Union. Damage on ground-floor damaged by water and dirt, and roof of wash-house by breakage; 11, Jamaica-street, ditto the East London Working Men's Club and Institute (G. Dominey, secretary) contents, North British and Mercantile; building, Liverpool and London and Globe; back part of the billiard rooms on ground floor damaged by fire and water and window glass broken."

DEFAUDING SIR JOHN BENNETT.

At the Mansion House Police Court on Friday, Francis Joseph Turner, of Seely Mount, Pendleton, Manchester, was charged on remand with forging an order for the delivery of gold watches, with intent to defraud Sir John Bennett, jeweller, Chesapeake. Mr. Phillips prosecuted.—On the 5th of May last, the prisoner called at Sir John Bennett's with a letter, which he said he was told to deliver to no one but that gentleman. Sir John Bennett, on opening the letter, found that it purported to come from Mr. E. H. Joynton, of Manor Park, Chislehurst, who was a neighbour of his. In the letter, it was stated that the employees of Mr. Joynton's firm at St. Mary Cray, were desirous of presenting the cashier, who was about leaving them after very many years' service, with a gold watch and chain, and that he (Mr. Joynton) was desirous of having a few to select from. He (Sir John Bennett) directed half a dozen gold watches and chains of the value of 300 guineas, to be made up into a parcel, which he said he would send to Mr. Joynton. The prisoner said, "Oh, don't trouble yourself, I have been sent by the firm and will take them," and he was sent by the firm to trust him with the parcel. He had known Mr. Joynton for thirty years or more. Mr. Joynton proved that the letter was a forgery, and that he had a slight knowledge of the prisoner from having relieved him once or twice. He never authorised him to obtain the watches and chains, and did not receive them from him. It was subsequently discovered that in the name of Mellor the prisoner the same day he obtained the property, pledged three of the chains for 25s each at various establishments belonging to Messrs. Attenborough, also that on the 5th May he pledged one of the watches for 210s at Mr. Davidson's. Subsequently, on the 6th, he pawned the watch at another pawnbroker's, and a chain for 27s at another pawnbroker's. Taylor arrested the prisoner on the 12th inst. at the Wellington Hotel, Scarborough. He at first denied that he was the man wanted, but subsequently admitted the forgery.—The alderman committed the prisoner for trial.

CRICKET.

SURREY V. MIDDLESEX. This return match was commenced at the Oval, on Thursday, on a very wet wicket. Middlesex went in first, and scored 161. Surrey then went in, and for some time rain topped play. Eventually, the wicket being very wet, it was decided to postpone play till Friday. Surrey's score being 12 for one wicket. On Friday there was no play, in consequence of the state of the wicket, but the game was started again on Saturday.

M.C.C. AND GROUND V. NOTTS.

Play in this match was commenced at Lords on Thursday, but the wicket was so wet that it was not until three o'clock in the afternoon that a start could be made. The visitors then went in, but had only made 15 for one wicket, when a heavy shower put a stop to play for the day. On Friday rain prevented play being resumed, but a fair start was made on Saturday.

SUSSEX V. AUSTRALIANS.

This match was commenced on Thursday at Brighton in fine weather. The home team, going in first, were all disposed of for 98; and the Colonials, faring still worse, were all put out for the small total of 88. Sussex then went in for three wickets. On Friday Sussex completed the innings for 118, and the Australians made 35 for six wickets. On Saturday the Australians were all put out for 88, Sussex thus winning by 38.

GLoucestershire V. Kent.

Play in this return match was commenced on Thursday at Monmouth in the Marsh, and Kent, going in first, only made 28. Gloucestershire replied with 124. On Friday there was no play in consequence of the weather, but the game was continued on Saturday.

LANCASHIRE V. YORKSHIRE.

At Manchester, on Thursday, a match between these teams was commenced. The Lancashire team, going in first, were all disposed of for 79, and Yorkshire only made 51. In their second innings Lancashire lost three wickets for 13. On Friday, the Lancashire innings finished for 82, and Yorkshire made 111 for eleven wickets, thus winning the match by 71 wickets.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN WESTMINSTER.

Suicide in a Cab.

At half past two on Friday afternoon a young gentleman named Robinson shot himself through the chest whilst riding in a cab outside Westminster Palace Yard. He was at once taken to the Westminster Hospital, but was dead before his arrival.—The Exchange Telegraph learns that the young man Robinson, who shot himself fatally in a cab, was employed at the firm of Martin and Leslie, Parliamentary agents, 47, Abingdon street, S.W. The father of the deceased is understood to be employed in the Public Examiners' office at the House of Commons.

THE DIVORCE COURT.

RALLI V. THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—This was a suit instituted by Mrs. Harriet Ralli, the widow of P. Constantine Ralli, of Finsbury-square, to have her marriage with that gentleman, celebrated on May 16th, 1850, at Hyde Park-square, the residence of the lady's father, by Narcissus Mavrouos, a priest of the Greek Church, and according to the rites of that Church, declared valid. Mr. H. B. Doane was counsel for the petitioner, and Mr. Leachin for the Attorney-general.—The petitioner was called and stated the circumstances attending her marriage. She was married according to the rites of the Greek Church with the full consent of her parents, and that marriage had never been revoked or annulled. After the marriage she lived with her husband at Westbourne-terrace, and seven children have been born of the marriage. Her husband died on the 21st January, 1879, and for the interests of her children she was anxious to have her marriage declared valid.—Witnesses were then called, who were present at the marriage and who gave a description of the ceremony.—The Greek priest who celebrated the marriage was also called, and the register of the Greek church in which it was entered was produced.—After hearing the evidence, Sir James Hannen pronounced a decree of validity of marriage.

COOPER V. COOPER.—In this case the wife sued for a divorce on the ground of her husband's cruelty and adultery. The husband answered denying the charges, and alleged condonation and connivance. Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., and Mr. Seale were counsel for the petitioner. The respondent appeared in person.—It appeared that the petitioner was the daughter of a gentleman of independent means, residing in Brunswick-square, Brighton, and she was married to the respondent, a gentleman on the Stock Exchange, at Brighton, on the 28th May, 1881. After the marriage she resided in Norman-square, London, with her husband. In July, 1883, the petitioner's father died, and she alleged that after that, and on various occasions, her husband ill-treated her. The adultery was charged as having been committed with a servant-girl in the family, named Emily Young, who was stated to have had a child, of which the respondent was the father, in January, 1887, and on this adultery having been ascertained, the present suit was instituted.—The respondent cross-examined his wife at considerable length. She denied positively that she was ever in the habit of taking too much brandy.—The affidavit of the girl Emily Young, taken on commission, was then read, which alleged that the child she gave birth to in January, 1887, was the respondent's.—Sir James Hannen stated that he was not satisfied as to the cruelty, but the adultery with Emily Young having been proved, he should pronounce a decree of judicial separation, with costs, and ordered the wife to have the custody of the child of the marriage.

SUICIDE THROUGH POVERTY.

Mr. Langham, the City corner, held an inquest at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on Friday, on the body of William Mills, aged 38, a brass finisher, who committed suicide by taking poison at Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars.—Mary Storey said the deceased lodged with her. He had a wife and five children, and, owing to his being born out of work for a long time, he was in a very distressed condition. The sufferings of the family were dreadful, for they had no means of obtaining food, and the deceased had gone for days without food. On Wednesday the witness heard a heavy fall in the deceased's apartment, and immediately his wife called out, "My husband's dead; he has poisoned himself." She ran upstairs and found the man lying on the floor, and ascertained that he had swallowed a quantity of sulphuric acid. The police were called in, and the man was removed to the hospital. The witness added that a few hours before the occurrence the wife of the deceased gave birth to a child, and that seemed to upset him.—Mr. Rivers, house physician, said the man died soon after admission, the cause of death being poisoning by sulphuric acid.—A verdict of suicide while temporarily insane was recorded, and the coroner remarked that it was a very sad case.

CURIOUS ACTION.

A member of the Salvation Army, named derson, was sentenced by the Rochdale trates to seven days' imprisonment in the gaol for causing an obstruction. He was d one day in Rochdale Prison and seven days county gaol at Manchester. This being a excess of his sentence, he brought an action, the governor of the county gaol, but judgment entered for the defendant by the divisional c, whose decision has been affirmed by the Cour. Appeal, their lordships holding that, as there was nothing on the face of the warrant to show the date of the commitment, the governor was bound to keep the prisoner in gaol for the seven days, irrespective of the period he was confined at Rochdale.

£280 DAMAGES TO A WORKMAN.

The case of Fielder v. Henderson and Another was heard in the Queen's Bench Division on Thursday. The plaintiff was a working shipwright, and in February of last year he was in the Albert Dock doing work on board the defendants' steamer California. His case was that he was carrying planks, and trod upon a grating over a coal bunker. It gave way, and his left leg went down the hole; and he suffered a rupture of the urethra. He was in the hospital for five weeks, and down to the present time had been unable to work.—For the defence it was said that, so far as the defendants were concerned, the grating was left and remained in a perfectly safe condition. It was noticed that it was so ten minutes before the accident. It was suggested that, if anybody had interfered with the grating, it must have been somebody other than the servants of the defendants, for they had no need whatever to touch it. There was also some medical evidence that, so far as the accident was concerned, the plaintiff had perfectly recovered.—The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £280.

CITY CLERK CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

A clerk, 26 years of age, named William Thomas Ladd Banks, late of No. 7, Ballater-road, Brixton, was brought up on a warrant at the Mansion House, charged with having, on the 4th of April, forged and uttered a certain order for the delivery of certain securities for the payment of some £100,000, viz., Grand Trunk and Chicago Five per Cent. Bonds of the value of £2,000, with intent to defraud. From the information on which the warrant had been granted, it appeared that the prisoner had been clerk to Messrs. Greenwood and Co., 28, Abchurch-lane, London, who had the bonds in question deposited with the prisoner presented to the bank on the 4th of April for their delivery, purporting to be signed by Messrs. Greenwood, and they were shown to one of the partners of the firm, who at once pronounced it to be a forgery in the handwriting of the prisoner. The latter abetted by seconded to Jersey, where he was arrested by Detective-sergeant Outram on the 18th inst. On being taken back to England, he was again charged with the warrant being read over to him as he said:

"Yes, I am the person named in the warrant."

The Alderman Sir H. A. Isaacs remanded the prisoner.

ALLEGED NEGLECT OF CHILDREN.

At Marlborough-street Police Court, Patrick and Mary Ann Lynch, a tailor and tailoress, of Noel-street, Soho, were charged with neglecting their four children, whereby their lives were endangered.—Inspector Booker, of the C Division, said that he went to the house on Saturday night and found the four children in a horribly filthy state. Three of them—Charlotte, aged 4 years, Michael, 2 years and 10 months, and Frank, 13 months—were lying on a dirty old mattress. On the other side of the room was Henry James, aged 10 months. They looked haggard and weak, especially Frank. They were so filthy that he could scarcely recognise their features. Frank seemed to be grasping. As soon as possible he had the four removed to the workhouse in Poland-street. The prisoners were the parents, and occupied the same room with them. Witness took the mother into custody, and charged her with neglect, when she replied, "I looked after them as well as I could. I had to work, and if I left off to look after them my husband would kick me out of the place. I gave them plenty of milk." She then took the girl station and charged with her husband, who was already in custody for drunkenness. In reply to the woman, the inspector said there were some milk bottles near to the children, and crams of bread and butter were lying about. Witness sent to the relieving officer, but he declined to take up the case. Dr. Jackson said that some of the neighbours told him about the condition of the children, and he went to the house before he communicated with the police. He found the children in a wretched state. The male prisoner, a tailor, was lying on the mattress in a drunken state; on the outside of the child Henry James, and on getting up he put his hand heavily upon it, and said made "the poor little infant." The cry was here taken to the inspector from the terms of a workhouse woman and moved to the magistrate. The appearance created quite a shock in court. It appeared to be no bigger than a child's doll.—Mr. Hannay said it was a case in which the Poor Law Guardians were bound to prosecute, or they would be liable to penal consequences themselves.—Police-sergeant Castlesaid that he saw the relieving officer, and he appeared to think that it was not a case of actual destitution, so he declined to interfere.—Mr. Hannay: Probably he did not understand the nature of the case. The guardians must take up the prosecution. It is their duty to do so, and they neglect it they may be held responsible. The prisoners were remanded for a week, and the four children, who had been brought from the workhouse, were conveyed back again by one of the inmates.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN MOROCCO.

Advices from Morocco, forwarded by a Madrid correspondent, report the continuance of the slave trade in that empire, in the markets of the Sahara and in the interior of North Africa. Slaves of both sexes are brought to Morocco by the traders, Arab boys and girls between the ages of 9 and 15 fetch high prices. Cases of abuse are reported. In the slaves in Morocco are cruelly treated. In instance an unfortunate black girl who was recently purchased because she had displeased her mistress. The girl was so severely beaten that she died a few days afterwards. The Sultan has often promised to check the ill-treatment of the slaves, and to put a stop to the trade itself, but he is said to be unable to secure the obedience of the authorities or his subjects in this matter. The Jews also have been more harshly treated since the Madrid Government led the Sultan's Ministers to hope that the consular protection would be curtailed by the Powers.

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OUR OMNIBUS.

THE M.P.

The Gladstonians evidently think they have a chance of winning the seat at Hampstead some day or other. What puts that notion into their heads, I cannot conceive. The constituency is pre-eminently Unionist; there are few in the metropolis where Home Rule is at such a tremendous discount. A fig for Figgis! He had much better keep his breath to cool his porridge than waste it in trying to convert the Hampsteadians to Parnellism.

The Papal letter to the Irish bishops has caused immense consternation among the Parnellite members. They had been led to expect that it would tone down the meaning of the late rescript condemning boycotting and the "Plan of Campaign." Some of them were so indiscreet as to boast that they had "tamed" the Pope. Imagine, therefore, their dismay when they read certain passages in the letter; more especially the one which ordered the Irish bishops to make it understood by all "that the entire method of action whose employment we have forbidden is not forbidden as altogether unlawful." There is no wriggling out of that. The lawless practices of the National League must either be abandoned or the Pope will be disobeyed.

It is really painful to see Sir William Harcourt when the temperature of the House is at all high. Some wag was Lord Charles Bessborough?—suggested the other day that the Man Mountain should always be followed by a servant, carrying a mop and a bucket. Another story goes that when Sir William was lately passing a group of workmen employed in ramming down some new road, he laid wood pavement, one of them begged him "to lay wood backwards and forwards a bit on the road, to save us poor chaps the trouble of ramming." This is a story of an old Joe Miller, but it may have happened, all the same.

A rumour is current that some of Mr. Parnell's "items" very much wish for an autumn session, but this desire is not approved by their revered leader. In spite of Mr. Rhodes's £5,000, the Parnellite treasury is by no means running over, and as an autumn session would create an additional drain, the Lord of Arundale does not see matters in quite the same light as his impetuous followers. They are never so happy as when Parliament is sitting; that is, meat, drink, and "diversion" to not a few of these disinterested patriots.

Mr. Isaacson, the member for Stepney, is in a towering passion. That audacious lady, Mrs. Besant, has actually dared to call him a Liberal. He is, of course, a staunch Conservative, and always has been. Luckily for Mrs. Besant her sex protects her, or she might soon hear of a much more sanguinary duel than the encounter between Boulanger and Floquet. Mr. Isaacson is considering, I understand, the expediency of asking the Government to appoint a "select committee" to inquire into the truth of the libel.

In all parts of the House—except on the Parnellite benches—a very strong feeling exists that it would be infinitely better to prolong the Session even to the middle of September than to adjourn at an earlier date and reassemble in October. Autumn sittings are a nuisance to everybody, and by no means least to the readers of newspapers. The legislative work done on these occasions is always of a dull and uninteresting character. Even when that is not the case, the public mind resents the intrusion of Parliamentary debates out of their proper season.

"What a want of wisdom, my son, to write such compromising letters to Mr. O'Donnell." This spoke a certain aged statesman to his hopeful. "Why, dad," replied the young man, "you saw the letters before they were posted and approved every word of them!" The aged statesman waxed wrath. "Say not such things, Herbert, or I shall—." "What will you do?" spake me as you used to do when I was a child? "No, irreverent young man, I shall feel compelled to call you a wicked Tory." They fell on each other's necks and wept abundantly.

Rumour says that a "match girls strike" is about to take place in Belgavia. The match girls in this instance are a number of young ladies who began the season with fair prospect of making good matches before it came to an end, but who are still left on their parents' hands. The object of the strike is to induce Parliament to place a heavy tax on all well-to-do bachelors over 21 years of age. It is expected that nearly all the married members would vote for it, to save themselves from trouble at home.

Mrs. Gladstone is certainly a model wife for an ambitious statesman. At the Irish fancy fair, photographs of her husband held prominent places at her stall, the Grand Old Man being represented in all manner of attitudes, and with all manner of expressions on his aged countenance. I remarked, however, that these goods did not go off so rapidly as the bunches of crimson roses sold by the Duchess of Teck, or as Lady Salisbury's splendid strawberries. "Strawberry leaves versus collars" goth a wag, noticing the rivalry between the Marchioness and the Grand Old Lady.

WILLIAM OF CLOUDESLEE.

I will this week give precedence to the great cricket match at Lord's as the subject of most importance to most of my readers. After all the controversy on the selection of the English team, Abel found a place as Mr. Shuter was too lame to be able to do himself justice. Another change was made by the substitution of T. G. O'Brien for Attewell on account of the state of the wickets. As it was thought that a bowler might well be exchanged for a batsman, the Australians left out Lyons and Boyle, and included S. M. J. Woods, the Cambridge fast bowler, who did so well against Oxford and for the Gentlemen against the Players both at Lord's and Kennington Oval. When the game should have been started at St. John's Wood at twelve o'clock on Monday, the ground was very soft from overnight rain. However, a start was made at three o'clock, when, in the presence of some 10,000 people, the colonials, who had won the toss, went in.

They began badly as Hannerman and Trot were both out at 3. M'Donnell made 22 out of 29, Honnor only put on 6 and was clean bowled by Lohmann. Blackham and Woods made a good stand, the former very careful, Woods a little more free in his batting. Blackham scored 22, and Woods 18. Turner 3, Edwards made a long stand, Jarvis went for 3, and Worrall for 2. Ferris with Edwards put on 34 for the tenth wicket in a total of 116. Before time, Abel 3, Barnes 3, and Lohmann 2 were out, and W. G. Grace (not out) 10, in a score of 18. Peel four, Briggs three, Lohmann two, and G. G. Steel, the captain, one, took the ten Australian wickets among them.

On Tuesday the wicket was, if anything, worse than before, and runs wanted a lot of making. Ferris and Turner were very difficult indeed, the Australians fielded well, especially Blackham at the wicket, and it was only after the eighth wicket fell that the follow on was saved. W. G. Grace did not add to his overnight score 10. W. W. Read 4, T. C. O'Brien 17, were the other scorers. Briggs batted in fine style. Altogether 53 were totalled. Turner had five wickets, Ferris three, and Woods one.

The Australians went fast in their second innings. Seven of them were out for 18 runs, but Turner, who played fine cricket, and Ferris, who was very lucky, scored 12 and 20 respectively, and the side totalled 60. Lohmann four, Peel four, and Briggs one, divided the wickets among them. This left our men to make 134 to win, which, as it turned out, was generally expected to be a good too man for them. W. G. Grace

batted well for 24, and Abel made a long stay for his 8; barring them and Steel, who scored 10, and Gunn 8, none was able to stand against Ferris and Turner, who had five wickets each. The innings closed for 62, and England lost by 61. After the finish the winners were most enthusiastically cheered. This is the second occasion on which an Australian team has won a match with England in the old country. They will meet our full strength twice in August, viz., at the Oval and also at Manchester.

Spofforth arrived in England on Sunday.

Only J. C. Gardner challenged Guy Nickalls for the Wingfield Sculls. The holder, who was a strong favourite on Monday when they met, came to the post quite fresh, while the Cambridge man had been working very hard for Leander, whom he stroked at the Metropolitan Regatta on the previous Friday and at Molesey next day. He made a good race with the Oxonian, but the latter was too strong for him. He sailed through after rough Gardner might have pulled Nickalls had the best all, but in the good water he struggled very gamely. Nickalls' time was 23min. 30sec.

The All-England Lawn Tennis Championship Competition was concluded at Wimbledon on Monday, when in the final test Ernest Renshaw, who had won the right to meet F. F. Lawford, beat him by three sets to love. The ground was soft and heavy, and all in favour of the winner, who, according to the cognac test, is now a better man than his brother, who held the title from 1881 to 1886 inclusive.

The L.A.C. tournament ended on Monday in F. W. Gore, scratch, beating A. W. Gore in the singles, and the brothers winning the doubles handicap as well.

Several offers have been made to back horses to trot from London to Brighton in less time than James Selby occupied in driving the coach in the match against time on the 13th inst. The owner of Ginger, an old cab horse, is willing to take £500 to £200 that he trots the distance within the coach time for the single journey, and that, be it remembered, without a change.

The Sheffield July handicap was won on Tuesday by C. Cutting, of Brompton, who defeated Wharton in the second round of heats. He had quarters of a yard start of the ex-amateur champion, who ran him to a foot. This heat virtually settled the handicap, as £1 was laid on Cutting winning the final heat which he did with plenty to spare.

At Sittingbourne, on Monday, Alec Roberts was committed for trial at Maidstone on the charge of being concerned in a prize fight.

Now for a glance at the racing at Lichfield and Yarmouth, both of them successful meetings in their way. At Lichfield they started with a dead heat between the Barefoot—The Widow filly and Barmecide for the July Plate. Kingsdene beat a solitary opponent (Chivalry) in the Ingestre Welter, and Scottish Minstrel took the Lichfield Welter from nine opponents; the Clarendon—Alexandra colt, the outsider of three, won the Grendon Plate, Musk the Whittington Plate, and Blanton the Beadesert Welter. Blanton was a good two-year-old.

On Wednesday fields were small. Musk won the Elford Hunters' Plate. Mr. Abington was on Export, whose saddle slipped when he had virtually landed the Sanderson Plate. Still, Isleworth made some advances to that gentleman by carrying off the County Members' Plate. Minister Bell won the Tamworth Handicap; and Golden Buttery made up for many disappointments by getting home first in the Staffordshire Stakes. The day wound up with Going Away's beating four opponents in the Burton Plate.

Friars Balsam is being backed for the St. Leger. I trust that my readers will not throw away money on him. Nobody can know what chance he has for Doncaster. Besides, what is the sense in backing the horse so long before the day?

Newmarket's holiday meeting at Yarmouth, started with a win for Jolly Friar—Free Trade filly—in the Pier Plate. Next, 5 to 4 was laid on Virgin Queen, who took the Corporation Plate. Then Petroleum beat Torquay in a 7 to 4 chance, into third place for the Harbour Plate. The Norfolk and Suffolk Handicap fell to Mirage, and the South Down Plate to the Abbess of Beauchief filly. My selection, Alto, scored for me in the Yarmouth Two-Year-Old Plate, and Countess Therry, at one time very smart, landed the Yare Plate.

On Wednesday Laurence landed the Hamilton Plate for Mr. John Hammond, whose Polly Marden was only second to my selection, Bureau, in the Gorleston Stakes. Castlenock came with a great rush to defeat Hugo, after he had apparently won the Yarmouth Handicap. I scored again with Objection in the Monument Stakes. Caroler, a rank outsider, was good enough to win the Nelson Plate. Petroleum earned a second winning bracket in the Marine Plate, as did Mirage in the Hastings Plate.

On Wednesday the English football team were at Adelaide, where the South Adelaide team beat them by 8 goals and 9 behinds to 5 goals and 9 behinds.

W. F. Knapp, the American cyclist, cut a lot of records at the Belgrave Grounds, Leicester, when he had a go at the 100 miles best which stood to the credit of Fred Lees. Lees' time was 6hrs. 33min. 36 4-5sec. for the full distance. Knapp covered it in 5hrs 55min. 21sec., a somewhat surprising reduction.

OLD IZAAK.

On sitting down to the morning meal one day last week I found that I was regarded with particular attention by Mrs. Isaak, and on asking the reason was told, that during the night, instead of sleeping peacefully and quietly, I had unconsciously delivered a long and able speech on the subject of purifying the London rivers, using them as breeding-grounds for fish. This, using them as breeding-grounds for fish, I was, according to her ideas, indiscreetly doing, and she was quite right in me to indulge in a holiday, and enjoy a little of the rest and quietude which is afforded by the sport of which it is so great a pleasure for me to write, week by week, in these columns.

So, the wish being father to the thought, I feel certain that we shall have a change of weather, and that it will be such as will allow of "the tumbling billows of the main" ceasing to tumble, while I cross over them; for, allured by the accounts which I have heard of the charming scenery, the civility and hospitality which the natives show to visitors (although I am told it is best to refrain from expressing any political opinions), and the splendid sport to be had in the rivers and lakes, I am going to Ireland. Another recommendation occurred to my mind when a well-known sportsman, who has lately returned from the Emerald Isle, showed me a bill for a week's board and lodging, and I saw that, including unlimited milk, eggs, and poultry, and, let it be whispered—whiskey—it only amounted to 17s. 9d.

As showing an instance of the wretched sport which anglers have lately been experiencing, I saw one at Twickenham on Saturday evening last, whose yearly practice it is to hire a punt and spend the only week's holiday he has during the year in fishing every day from morn till dewy eve. He had then just completed this period of annual enjoyment, and I was told that the fish which he caught during the whole time would not satisfy an angler who had been expecting to enjoy a good day. Nevertheless, in the right spirit, he was looking forward confidently to doing better next time.

"Splendid bait for chub," I marked an old angling friend of mine the other evening as I sat at tea with him, holding up for view a large pink shrimp and from experience I was able to cor-

porate the assertion, as, treating with fine Nottingham tackle, I have often found that chub will take a shrimp in preference to any other bait.

I certainly think that as a matter apart from political considerations, anglers have just cause for a protest against the "Sunday Closing Bill." I believe that the great majority find their only opportunity of spending a day by the riverside, limited to this one, and to be so situated, without the possibility of obtaining refreshment, does not constitute a pleasant outlook. It must be remembered that the angler generally has enough to do to carry with comfort in the shape of rods and tackle box, without adding to the weight with food, &c. They may be, as a worthy magistrate remarked on a recent regrettable occasion, a "quiet contemplative people," but, like others, they suffer inconvenience when hungry or thirsty.

After all the discussion which has taken place on the subject, I note, with a sense of satisfaction and approval, which will be shared by all who love the Thames below lock for the sport and recreation which it affords, and possess a sense of appreciation for the picturesque and beautiful, that the proposed lock and weir at Isleworth is likely to be constructed. The bill guarantees the Richmond and Twickenham waterways, and it is believed that the Thames Conservancy will now consent to the carrying out of the scheme.

I have much pleasure in recommending Mr. Cross to go down to Southwold. The railway journey is not expensive; he will enjoy the advantage of the sea; there is splendid fishing in the vicinity for pike, roach, perch, bream, and eels, and apartments can be had there at a very reasonable rate, a remark which also applies to provisions.

When choosing a gut line for roach, or other fine fishing, care should always be taken to see that it is as sound as possible, for if at all defective it loses much of its desired invisibility, for the reason that the light is the more easily reflected from it. Again, when selecting a gut bottom for logging, it is to lay along the sandy or gravel bed of a river or lake, and therefore, coloured with a brown tint, which can be obtained by dyeing it in strong black coffee, it is less likely to be seen by the fish than if the ordinary blue tinted gut was used. The latter is, of course, preferable when it is suspended in the water, for then it has the sky as a background. Attention to these little details goes far to make up the sum total of success.

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

A sad story comes from Annam of the death of M. Benier, a French official, through coming into collision with a man-eating tiger. Hearing that the brute had killed three natives, M. Benier armed himself with a rifle and started off into the jungle on foot, accompanied by a Jesuit father. After going some way, the latter declined to proceed any farther, the jungle having become too dense to be seen through. M. Benier, however, was pounced upon by a party of hunters coming up, and a single bone in his body was found unbroken. It is real foolhardiness to follow a tiger into a thick jungle. Even the best shot in the world has no chance. I remember an exactly similar case happening in the lower Himalayas, when an English officer was chased up by a tiger which he had previously wounded.

Even a leopard or a bear is a by no means despicable enemy in thick covert. The hidden animal is able to get to close quarters without exposing itself to a bullet, and when once it comes to hand-to-hand fighting, man has all the worst of the scrimmage. I shall never forget the scare I got when I was crawling on hands and knees under a dense bush jungle in Cashmere, the wounded bear of which I was in pursuit suddenly came into view, face to face, at about a couple of yards distance. Luckily his hindquarters were partially paralysed by his wound, or I might not be writing these lines.

A sturgeon weighing 200lbs. and measuring five feet in length was caught in the Dee a few days ago by a net. This monster would be a mere baby in some Russian waters, where the sturgeon is said to sometimes reach the weight of half a ton and to measure eighteen feet in length. One captured off the Dogger Bank in 1854 weighed 644 pounds and measured over eleven feet. The fish resembles a eel and is considered by some quite a delicacy, as is the caviare, a preparation of the sturgeon's roe. I must confess that I do not care for either dainty. Still, there is worse food in the world than a dish of sturgeon, properly cooked.

Mr. Wilton kindly records the hatching of a very strange duck near Yeovil. It has four perfect legs, and appears at present to be thriving. Animals are often born with some extraordinary deformity as in this case. Double-headed calves, sheep, and pigs are sometimes found. The fry of fish frequently have two heads, and this is the case sometimes with young snakes. Let us hope that the duck in question will live as an example of a quadrupedal biped.

I have received a letter from Mr. Parker, who desires information as to the cause of the phenomena described therein. One sultry summer's evening, while playing cricket at Bexhill, near Hastings, as the sun was setting, my correspondent and his friends were astonished by the appearance of an immense host of winged ants. At the same time their attention was drawn to a number of small spider's webs, joining the blades of grass in every direction. As to the ants, they were the perfect females, which are often found in large numbers. Each colony of ants consists of the workers or neuters, the females, and the males. The males are winged and so are the females during the pairing season, after which time they break off their wings. After the pairing season, too, the males, being useless, perish. After their nuptial flight those females which survive, for most of them are killed in various ways, form new colonies or else return to their old homes.

The spiders' threads were the gossamer, which often cover the fields. On them the spiders often take aerial voyages, shooting out a long thread, which is caught by the air, and then leaving their hold, when they are gently wafted along.

Many animals make partial migrations like these flocks of ants. We have the processional caterpillars, which form long chains on their journeys. Butterflies, too, make journeys in company. During one afternoon in August or September, 1886, several million butterflies crossed Salisbury, in Austria. Rats, too, often migrate from place to place in search of food. They have often been met in the early morning marching across country from one barn to another. One summer's morning a good many years ago, a gentleman driving over Kingston Bridge met a similar colony of rats in search of a new home. Ants join in armies and attack the nests of other ants to take their young away as captives.

Rats can sometimes be made to emigrate when their presence is, as it generally is, objectionable. For if you take a rat and tar his coat and then turn him loose, he will frighten the other rats away. Needless to say, you must be very careful while handling the rat, or he will give you a bite which may turn out very nasty. I had a little dog bitten by a rat last summer, and for some time it was mere touch-and-go as to whether he lived or not. Of course, it greatly depends on what the rat has been eating.

Spiders, I believe, can bite very viciously, and I have heard of people rendered really ill by their venom. They are armed with poison, and I have read a case of a small West Indian lizard being killed by one. Similarly a correspondent, a short time ago, sent me a cutting telling of a spider which, in a conflict, killed a dytisc beetle, although it died itself in the battle. A dytisc

beetle is a tough customer to kill, both for its ferocity and for its hard suit of armour.

THE ACTOR.

The performance of "The Palace of Truth" at the Novelty, by the "Bee" Boes, was only tolerably good. Mr. W. T. Clark once more showed humorous appreciation as the King; Miss Anger was a very clever Asina, and Miss Margaret Brandon's Mira had a certain measure of merit; but otherwise the representation was weak. Miss Octavia Kemore, the debutante, has a pleasant voice, but, apart from that, her qualifications as an actress, are slender. Miss Brandon, by the way, is a sister of Miss Florence West, and would be a pleasing artist had she more facial expression.

The main attraction at the Haymarket matinee on the 13th was Miss Mary Anderson's appearance in the balcony scene of "Romeo and Juliet." She was loudly applauded, but her manner struck me as lacking in rather than winning, and she was badly heard. Mr. George Alexander, on the other hand, was admirably audible, and played, moreover, with much spirit. The chief features of the musical part of the programme were the singing of Mr. Santley and the piano-playing of Mdlle. Janotha—both of them delightful.

At the Prince's on Monday, I met Mr. Arthur, the author of "The Still Alarm," who seems desirous it should be understood, that he does not come over here as a fire-brigade reformer. His play, with which an American fire-engine is prepared for action, and a real engine has been brought over to give vraisemblance to the episode; but the drama is not produced for the sake of this "sensation." The cast of the piece, by the way, will comprise Miss Mary Burke, Miss Fanny Leslie, Miss Cicely Richards, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Abington, Mr. Bassett Roe, Mr. Harry Parker, and Mr. Harry Nicholls.

Miss Florence Bright, the young actress who gave a soiree dramatic at the St. George's Hall on Tuesday evening, made her debut at the Criterion Theatre two years ago. Her father was a cavalry officer (in the 5th Lancers), who died while acting as a special war correspondent of the Times. She is a friend of Mrs. Bancroft, who was present on the above occasion, when a new comedietta by Miss Bright, entitled "Caught Out," was performed.

"Caught Out" is an exceptionally good piece. The main idea is old, but it is well worked out, and the dialogue is very pleasantly written. The trifle kept the audience thoroughly well amused. I did not much care for Miss Marion Lea as the young heiress—she seemed to me too artificial in her vivacity, and Mr. Eric Lewis played with much style, and Mr. Prince Miller (formerly of the Comedy) was very diverting. In "Thrice Married," which concluded the programme, the solitary attraction was Miss Bright herself, who played as the heroine, and sang and danced much to the satisfaction of those present. Her "cachucha" was encored.

In the course of Tuesday afternoon I had dropped in at two performances—one given at St. James's Hall by Mr. Jerome Hopkins, an American composer and pianist; the other by Mr. E. H. Paterson at the Vaudeville. At the former I was much struck by a notice on the programme to the effect (I forget the exact words) that Mr. H. would ask permission of the audience to retire if he detected any noise or disturbance during the rendering of the musical numbers. Mr. Hopkins is right in principle, but the notice read quaintly. The small audience, it should be added, behaved admirably.

I stayed a few minutes only at the Vaudeville, but long enough to be pretty well assured that "Conscience" was not a work of the first order. I could see that Mr. Cautley, and Mr. Cooper Cliffe, and the Misses York were doing all that was possible with poor material, and that Miss Kate Phillips, in particular, was "scoring" considerably. The burst of applause which followed her utterance of a line assigned to her—"I am an actress!"—must have been very gratifying to her, as a spontaneous tribute to her popularity.

Tuesday evening was an important item in the diary of musicians and musical amateurs, inasmuch as it was the occasion both of the production of "Meistofele," at Covent Garden, and of an "At Home," given by Mme. Valleria, the well-known prima donna. I reached Covent Garden just in time to witness Miss McIntyre's impressive death scene as Marguerite, and to hear the charming duet between Miss Ella Russell and Mme. Scalchi. At Mme. Valleria's there was an imposing gathering of celebrated artists, vocal and instrumental.

Prepare to see "Frou-Frou" at the Globe next week with Miss Edith Woodworth in the title role. The last time the piece was done in London was at the Criterion, when the popular Mrs. Bennett played Louise; who the Frou-Frou was, I have quite forgotten. "Betsey," again, which follows "David Garrick" at the Criterion, was last seen in London at Terry's Theatre, where it was represented mainly by amateurs.

The full cast of the forthcoming "As You Like It" at Mr. Lancaster's Shaftesbury Avenue Theatre has just been published. The two most important engagements—those of Mr. Forbes Robertson (Hamlet) and Mr. Mackintosh (Touchstone)—were announced by me in these columns some months since. I see Miss Wallis is to play Katherine in "The Taming of the Shrew" at Liverpool. She played it in London not so very long ago.

JACK ALLROUND.

I am very much obliged to the several correspondents who have written upon the subject. But, as I said before, the matter was first started for getting rid of superfluous hair. "Lottie" writes "she will be ever grateful" if I will tell her where she can go to have this unwelcome growth removed by electricity from her upper lip. My reply is the following extract from a letter, for which I have to thank "A Sympathiser":—"Being much troubled with superfluous hair on upper lip and chin, I can deeply sympathise with 'Minnie,' and would advise her not to attempt to try the process of electrolysis. Last year I was under one of the cleverest electricians and physicians for nine months, attending twice and three times a week. One day my face was only partly done, and much disfigured owing to the incisions of the needles, which disfigurement, I am sorry to say, is permanent, and causes that part of the face to be more noticeable. The process is expensive. I advise 'Minnie' on no account to shave, it only increases the growth. I believe the tweezers to be the best and safest remedy." This account of a practical experience speaks for itself.

In the recipe given last Sunday for removing scurf or dandruff from the head, by mischance, when passing through the press, one line slipped out at the end. After finally rereading the proof in pure water, it must be thoroughly dried, and then done not till then—little oil or vaseline should be rubbed into the hair.

"J. W. F." wishes to know how to take creases out of silk velvet that has been folded up for a long time. Have a hot iron, get some one to hold it for you (the smooth side up); then, wherever the creases are, with the greatest care, and hold the velvet straight (not crosswise), pass the wrong side of the velvet over the iron. Should the marks be very fixed, it would be well to slightly damp the wrong side of the velvet before passing it over the iron.

Kindly send me a recipe for summer drinks have kindly been sent me by C. Hobbs. His directions for sherry cobbler are:—Have a large soda glass, with plenty of broken ice in it, squeeze in the juice of half a lemon, ditto of half an orange, add two teaspoonfuls of powdered lump sugar, nearly a gill of good sherry, three dashes of curacao, fill with lemonade, shake or stir well, place a few of

the berries of any fruit in season and a slice of lemon on top, gently put in a little claret—it will float on top—then suck through straws, by which you get the full flavour.

"A.L., An Admirer," has read a recipe in this column for giving a gloss to shirt-fronts and collars and cuffs. She has tried it and has not been successful. She complains that the gum recommended in the particular recipe alluded to gave the starch a dark colour. Evidently she did not obtain pure clean gum. She wants me to inform her the correct way of glazing shirt-fronts, &c. It would be simply impossible for any one to teach the art of starching and ironing in a dozen lines or indeed, in a dozen columns of print. It can only be learned by practice. Simply stated—and given the proper starch preparation and the early stages of the work properly carried out—the art of glazing cuffs, collars, &c. is accomplished by a final polishing of the work with the iron; this is partly done by using the edge of the iron as a polishing machine. But one visit to the laundry would be worth all the descriptions I could give. It is a common practice for girls to pay a sum of money to a laundry woman or to assist in a laundry for a certain period without pay for the purpose of being instructed.

"Coachman" asks me if there is any preparation for mending a mackintosh. There is. He can buy a stuff for a few pence at the mackintosh mending shops.—"Postman" wishes me to give him a recipe for something that would dry quickly and have a shine when finished. I do not know of any preparation made for this special purpose; but I have heard of a handy old cobbler-monger who made a capital article both in appearance and waterproof power of a cast off cape such as postmen wear. All the expense he went to was "twopence for common black paint and a penny for a stiffish brush."

I thank "H. A. P." for a remedy for warts on the hands. He writes:—"An hour or so before going to bed saturate the warts with neat's foot oil; afterwards poultice with the following:—A few drops of castor oil, and a few drops of a fellow assistant in the grocery business with great success. The warts were like tomb stones on his hands. After applying the poultice I encased his hands in socks. In the morning they were picked out easily, and have not returned."

GENERAL CHATTER.

Having been asked to give the origin of the superstition that rain on St. Swithun's day is always the preface to forty days' wet weather, it occurs to me that other people, besides my querist, may feel equally curious. St. Swithun, Bishop of Winchester and tutor to King Alfred, directed in his will that his body should be buried out of doors. The monks, however, decided to inter it in the chancel of the cathedral, and to prevent this being done, the saint ordered the clerk of the weather to open his sluices on the 15th July, the appointed day, and for forty days afterwards rain was to fall. The origin of the superstition to her own notion that St. Swithun was a pious umbrella maker who sought to benefit his craft by starting the idea that when rain falls on the 15th July people had better prepare themselves against a six week's deluge.

The original object of the Saturday Hospital collection was to give the working classes an opportunity of supporting the institutions from which they derive such inestimable benefits. It was mainly for this reason that Saturday, the weekly wage day, was selected for the purpose. Unaccountable, then, is it that collectors should be stationed at many places where a working man is a rare sight. Coming home late last Saturday night, I tumbled on feminine collectors outside the Empire, in Regent-street, and elsewhere at the West-end. Leicester-square is not much frequented by working men after dark, nor is it quite the place for respectable women to sit for hours watching the antics of the madding crowd.

Might I suggest to Mr. William Saunders and his co-gatherers that they would render their Trafalgar-square performances much more attractive by appearing in costume? Mr. Saunders himself might come out as Ajax defying the lightning—he is always defying something; Mr. Graham might appear in the neat costume of an African king—a postage stamp and a pair of spectacles—to show his freedom from conventionalities; as for that ecclesiastical firebrand, Mr. Headlam, I can only suggest his enacting the part of a Honesse robbed of her cub. He would be fine in that.

A friend of mine has made a point of attending almost every performance of "Taming the Shrew," at the Gaiety. He is supposed to be training himself for representations of the play at home, he taking the part of Petruchio, and his wife, a very strong-minded lady, that of Katherine. The betting is against the tamer.

The public will be deeply disappointed if the Empire Victoria does not permit the publication of Sir Morell Mackenzie's rejoinder to the defamatory statements of the German doctors. I believe that Sir Morell has abundant proof in his possession that these calumnies were dictated by an unworthy spirit of professional jealousy, and that Bismarck took advantage of this feeling among the German experts to try to wound injury to the late emperor's widow. Poor lady! She has, indeed, had a hard time of it lately.

There seems very little doubt that some European at the head of a considerable force is making his way northwards through Equatorial Africa, and that the Mahdi has fallen into a blue funk. But whether the mysterious "white pasha" be Mr. Stanley, or Emin Pasha, or some other European there is absolutely no evidence to show. One thing I cannot believe—that this plucky person, whoever he may be, meditates an advance down the Nile to Khartoum. Mahdism is not the force that it used to be, but it has still sufficient strength to smash any contingent that Stanley and Emin could collect.

Lord Napier of Magdala—no mean authority on military matters—considers that the Army is fully 30,000 men below the proper strength. Now, it ought to be the case. If so, then, indeed, is John Bull living in a fool's paradise for the sake of saving a little money. Of course, 30,000 additional soldiers is, in Yankee parlance, a "large order," but better pay any amount than run the risk of having the British Empire crumpled up.

Remember, ye who have to pass through dangerous slums after dark, what an admirable weapon of defence is a strong umbrella with a sharp metallic ferule. Directed at the eye of the assailant, and thrust well home, it equises matters with the strongest and most brutal rough. The trick is very easily learnt; anyone can practice it at home by sticking up a bolster on a chair and prodding at some particular spot. Quickness is the great thing.

How the fame of the People is spreading! It has crossed the Atlantic, I see, from a paragraph in the Book Buyer, a literary journal published at New York by Messrs. Scribner. This speaks with wonder about the enormous increase of our circulation, which it attributes in part to the great attractiveness of "Our Literary Gallery." That popular feature exercised, no doubt, a considerable stimulating influence, but it is the admirable all-round excellence of the People as a newspaper that gives it such unprecedented vogue among all classes.

A snowfall in the Isle of Wight simultaneously with a temperature of 110 degrees in the coolest residence at Suakin. Dame Nature might distribute her favours a little more equally than this; we could well exchange a considerable lump of the "freezing mixture" which represents our summer climate this year, for twenty or thirty degrees of Suakin heat.

Queen's Bench Division.

Probate and Divorce Division.
(Before Mr. Justice Butt.)

Court of Appeal.
(Before Lords Justices Cotton, Fry, and Lopes.)

Middlesex Session Appeals.

Mansion House.

Guildhall.

Lopes.) husband and wife should. Prisoner would find one surety in £20 to be of good beh for three months; in default of finding

Clerkenwell.

Thames.

Worship street

Westminster.

A HERO IN TROUBLE.—William Blake

Lambeth.

Southwark.

Hammersmith.

Wandsworth.

Dalston.

Greenwich.

NAME _____

SHOCKING SUICIDE AT WANDSWORTH.—Mr.

FATAL QUARREL BETWEEN BROTHERS.—M

SINGULAR DEATH OF A CLERK.—At G

A DYING MAN REFUSING TO HAVE A DOCTOR

On Saturday afternoon Dr. William S. S.

On Saturday afternoon Dr. Billing, Bishop of Bedford, was publicly instituted Bishop of London, and afterwards induced by a deacon of Gifford into the rectory of St. Andrew, Underhill, Great-street, London. Undoubtedly the crown was bestowed on him by the Crown. There was a congregation present, who listened attentively to the earnest and appropriate address delivered by Dr. Temple.

Mr. Baxter held an inquest last week on the body of Henri Brammann, aged 52, a fishmonger, late of 14, Ship-alley, St. George's-in-the-field. On Tuesday night the deceased, with his wife, retired to bed about midnight, but shortly Mrs. Brammann heard a fall and found her husband lying on the floor between the bed and the dressing table dead. The cause of death was hemorrhage of the brain, and a verdict of effect was returned.

THE MURDER OF A PRISON WARDER.

Trial of Jackson.

At the Manchester Assizes on Wednesday, before Mr. Justice Grantham, John Jackson was brought up for trial for the murder of Assistant-warder Webb, in Strangeways Gaol, on the 22nd of May, under circumstances reported in the People at the time. The prisoner, who seemed much altered, was defended by Mr. Wharton. There was an immense crowd in the vicinity of the court, and the greatest difficulty was experienced in getting access to it. The proceedings were watched with the greatest interest. In opening the proceedings, Mr. Addison, who led the prosecution, gave a sketch of the circumstances under which the murder was committed. Mr. Addison argued that on the face of it the crime was premeditated, as shown by the rapidity and cleverness with which its details were completed. The striking of the fatal blow, the climbing on the cupboard, the making of the hole in the ceiling, and the getting clear away, did not apparently take more than ten minutes. This, coupled with the prisoner's previous employment in the matron's room, which gave him opportunities to mature his arrangements, showed the whole thing to be planned beforehand. Witnesses were then called for the prosecution, the first being Major Preston, the governor of Strangeways Gaol. After photographs of the matron's room, the scene of the murder, had been put in, Major Preston described the prison discipline, and gave evidence of the character and length of service of Warder Webb. His cross-examination by Mr. Wharton did not reveal anything new. The chief warder, Denton, and Warder John Dixon were briefly examined, and then the matron, in whose room the alleged murder was committed, went into the witness-box. The witness, who gave her evidence with great clearness, spoke as to Jackson and Warder Webb, who had charge of him, being upstairs attending to a leak in the gas. She heard sounds, which aroused her suspicions, like the rumbling produced by moving furniture. The witness ran upstairs and tried the door, which she found locked. Somebody inside said, "It's all right." She replied, "It's not all right," and raised an alarm, and the door was broken in. She saw Webb lying on the floor with his head towards the door, resting on his left arm. There was blood near the window, and she noticed a hole in the ceiling. Webb was without his boots. Assistant Warder Young spoke to breaking open the door and finding Webb wounded. He asked Webb what was the matter. He replied, "I don't know. Where are my boots?" In the room there was a pair of prison shoes and some tools. There was blood on the tools. (The shoes were produced, and the judge pointed out a stain on one of them.) Schoolmaster Samson gave evidence of finding the hammer close to where Webb lay. Warder Higgins gave similar evidence. The prison surgeon having described Webb's injuries, the prosecution closed with the appearance in the witness-box of Mrs. Grace Webb, the deceased man's wife, who identified her husband's knife, found in the possession of Jackson. The counsel for the defence made a long speech, in which he argued that the killing of Webb by Jackson was premeditated, and that he had no guilty intention. The judge having summed up the jury, after a very short consideration, brought in a verdict of guilty, and his lordship passed sentence of death, holding out no hope of mercy.

TERRIBLE ENCOUNTER WITH A TIGER.

Mr. Cuthbert Fraser, says the *Deccan Times*, had a most miraculous escape from a tiger the other day at Amroli, and it gives the following account of it:—The lucky hero of this adventure is a district superintendent of police in Benar. He is well remembered in Secunderabad as superintendent of the Cantonment Police before Mr. Crawford, son of Colonel Hastings Fraser, one of the Frasers of Lovat, he has proved his possession of that nerve and courage which rises to the emergency of danger—on which quality more than all else the British empire in India has been built, and on which, after all is said, in the last resort, it must be still held to rest. To quote the graphic account of a correspondent, the escape was about as narrow as man ever had. Mr. Fraser was told by his orderly that a wounded tiger was lying apparently dead on the roof of a tree. The orderly then sent the tiger to another man with his second gun, and he knelt down to look. Just then the tiger roared, and came at him from about 100 ft. off. He waited till the tiger was within 50 ft. of him and fired. As the tiger did not drop, he fired his second shot hurriedly. The first shot had hit exactly in the centre of the face, but just an inch too low. It knocked the tiger's right eye out, and smashed all the teeth of that side of the jaw. The second shot struck the tiger in the chest, but too low. What happened then Mr. Fraser does not exactly know, but he next found himself lying in front of the tiger, one claw of the beast's right foot being hooked into his left leg, in such a way that he was unable to get up. The tiger was trying to draw Mr. Fraser towards him, and the other paw was on his right leg. Mr. Fraser's chin and coat were covered with foam from the beast's mouth. He tried hard to draw himself out of the tiger's clutches. Fortunately, the beast was not able to see him, as Mr. Fraser was a little to one side of the animal's blind side, and the tiger's head was up. Suddenly, seeing Mr. Fraser's orderly bolting, he jumped up and went for the man, and catching him he killed him on the spot. Mr. Fraser had lost hat, rifle, and all his cartridges, which had tumbled out of his pocket. He jumped up however, and ran to the man who had his second gun, and to do so had to go within eight paces of the spot where the tiger was crouching over his orderly. He heard, in fact, the crunching of the man's bones, and saw the tiger biting the back of the head. He now took the gun from his man. The latter said that he had fired both barrels into the tiger—once when he was crouching over Mr. Fraser, and the other when he was over the prostrate body of the orderly. The man had fired and true, but just too far back in his anxiety not to hit the man he was waiting for the tiger. When afterwards asked if he was not afraid to hit the tiger, he replied, "I was very much afraid indeed," he replied, "but I must have killed it. I never fired for the occasion." "A good man and true," moved an inch till Mr. Fraser came to him, although close to the tiger all the while. He is one of the Gwalior Rajputs—a brave race, Banjit Singh, a good name. The man said he had no more cartridges left, and so they both got a little further from the tiger, as the orderly was evidently done for. Afterwards they found one more cartridge for the gun and tried to recover the body, but it was no use. The tiger was lying close to the buffaloes had bolted, and the Kurkoos would not help. Mr. Fraser then sent six miles off for an elephant. But the animal did not arrive till dark, so Mr. Fraser went home in great grief about the poor orderly and at having to leave the body. His own wound was bleeding a great deal, it being a deep claw gash. Next day they got the body and the tiger dead, lying close to each other. Perhaps no narrower escape than Mr. Fraser's has ever been heard of. To the excellent story which knocked the tiger's eye out he undoubtedly owed his life.

STRANGE RECOVERY OF EYESIGHT.

During a heavy thunderstorm at Wolverhampton on Tuesday, a collier named Bates, who had lost his sight through an accident, was being led home, when a flash of lightning was reflected on the spectacles he was wearing, to conceal his disfigurement. After the peal of thunder which followed, he complained of pain in his head. The next moment, to his surprise, he found that he had regained possession of his eyesight. The occurrence has caused considerable excitement in the locality.

BREACH OF PROMISE CASES.

A Barmaid's Action.

At the Anglesy Assizes, Beaumaris, this week, Mr. Justice Field and a common jury heard an action for the recovery of £200 damages for breach of promise of marriage, in which Miss Annie Griffith, of Llanfair, was the plaintiff, and Mr. John W. Jones, Bryn-neuadd, Amlwch, the defendant. Mr. Marshall, in opening the case, said the plaintiff was a young woman, 23 years of age, who, from her infancy, with the exception of some few years she had been in service at various places, had always resided with her parents in Llanfairfechan. The defendant was a large farmer, who resided at a place called Bryn-neuadd, Cemais, near Amlwch. On the occasion of his visit to the town, he invariably called at the Dinorben Hotel, where he made the acquaintance of the plaintiff. At that time he was a widower. Subsequently he made her a promise of marriage. Now, however, he denied having made such a promise, and for the first time stated in his defence that it was premeditated and made in a condition that the plaintiff should remain a chaste and modest woman. He now alleged that the plaintiff was not a chaste and modest woman, and charged her with having committed adultery in August, 1886, and also with being guilty of "violent conduct," whereby he was exonerated from the fulfilment of his promise. It appeared that in September, 1886, greatly to her surprise, plaintiff heard rumours connecting her name with one Henry Owen, a married man, who was employed as an outler at the Dinorben Arms Hotel, Amlwch, at the same time as herself. Plaintiff's father had an interview with one of the proprietors of the hotel. There was some unpleasantness at the time, and the plaintiff, finding that she could not remain in the place in comfort any longer, left the hotel at once. She applied for a "character," which, whether given in anger or not, was not as satisfactory as it might have been. The defendant treated the allegations as being untrue. No reference was ever made to them in the correspondence, and it was only ten days ago that the defendant, for the first time, made any suggestion as to any immodesty or violent conduct on the part of the plaintiff. The plaintiff, a good looking young person, having given evidence, Mr. Lloyd, for the defence, admitted the promise, but contended that it had been made by plaintiff's improper conduct, in regard to which he called evidence. His lordship, in summing up, said the only question for the jury to decide was whether there was any truth in the allegations made against the plaintiff. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, and awarded £200 damages. His lordship entered judgment accordingly, with costs.

Action Against a Dead Man.

In the Queen's Bench Division on Wednesday, before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury, the case of Davies v. Scale came on for hearing. Mr. Jelf, Q.C., who represented the defendant, said it was an action to recover damages for breach of promise of marriage brought by an elderly lady against the executors of the gentleman who had made the promise. The promise was made in 1881, the gentleman dying in 1887. His lordship: Do you mean to say you can bring an action against an executor for breach of promise?—Mr. Jelf: Yes, if there is special damage as there was in this case, because the plaintiff left her situation. His lordship: Can the executor fulfil the contract? (Laughter.)—Mr. Jelf said he could not do that, but he was liable, under the circumstances. Acting under his advice, the defendant had settled the matter by paying a certain sum, which, he thought, should come out of the estate, which was not a small one. Mr. Lockwood, who represented the plaintiff, said his learned friend had already said he had signed the terms. His lordship offering no objection the action was withdrawn upon terms which were not disclosed.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AT DARTFORD ASYLUM.

At the Kent Assizes on Wednesday, before Baron Huddleston, Herbert Thackeray, a young man apparently about 25 years of age, was indicted for breaking into the City of London Asylum on Wednesday, July 11th, at Dartford, with the intent of murdering Mary Bragg, an attendant. Mr. Fookes was for the prosecution, and the prisoner was unrepresented. The evidence was to the effect that early on the morning of the 11th, about six minutes past two, Miss Bragg was going her round in the City of London Lunatic Asylum, and when in No. 9 corridor she was looking into the different rooms, and noticing blood on the handle of a door her suspicions were aroused, and on looking about she saw prisoner crouching in a corner with a white-handled razor in his hand. She was alarmed, and threw a lantern she had in her hand at the prisoner, and then ran away. Prisoner followed her into the infirmary, there threw her down, assaulted her, and threatened to cut her throat with the razor. She snatched the razor from his hand, threw it under a bed, and then screamed for help, bringing the doctor (Mr. Greenness) and an attendant to her assistance. Prisoner had been confined as a lunatic in this and Colney Hatch and Banstead Asylums, and while an inmate of the City of London Asylum he was charged with stealing half a sovereign from the box of Miss Bragg. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he then told his lordship that the court must be insane for allowing the jury to bring in such a verdict. He was ordered to be confined during Her Majesty's pleasure.

CHILD MARRIAGE IN INDIA: SHOCKING CRUELTY.

A brutal charge of cruelty, illustrative of the evils of child marriage in a correspondent says, under investigation by the chief magistrate of Calcutta. The complainant is a Hindoo girl, aged 11. She states that she has been living with her husband for the last eighteen months, that her husband has a brother, who lives in the same house, that she had to do the cooking and the household work, that her mother-in-law frequently beat and ill-used her. On the 22nd of June she accused her of using too much salt in a dish that she was cooking. Her mother-in-law abused her all day, and threatened that she should be branded. At ten o'clock that night her husband, his brother, and her mother-in-law threw her down and the men bound and gagged her while the woman branded her with an iron ladle which she heated in the fire. She was branded three times on the cheek, also on the legs and arms. Four days later she managed to get away and sought her mother's protection. The doctor who had examined the child's injuries deposed that he had no hesitation in saying the burns were caused by branding with a red hot iron. The girl alleged that she had been cruelly treated ever since she had asked the reason as to the visit of a certain Mahomedan. The family hold a respectable position. It is to be hoped that the scandal caused by this case will support Rukhnabai's appeal for reform in the law.

THE DISTURBANCES IN ZULULAND.

At Portmout on Thursday the 2nd Battalion King's Own Borderers, from Aldershot, embarked on board the troopship Tamar for Egypt, where they will relieve the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, bound to South Africa. The Borderers numbered over 800 officers and men, and their smart appearance won the approval of all the spectators, military, naval, and civil. The Tamar is under orders to sail for Alexandria, touching at the intermediate station. The Borderers are to be landed in Egypt on the 31st inst., and the Tamar will leave Suez with the Rifle Brigade on August 3, reaching Zanzibar on August 18th. She will then find orders awaiting her, and if the trouble with the natives is not over she will land the troops at Natal.

RECOGNITION OF POLICE SERVICES.

Sir Charles Warren on Pluck.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Wood, of the Woodlands, Hampstead, entertained a number of the police of the S Division, with their wives and children, at a garden party this week. Amongst those present were Sir Charles Warren. The band of the S Division, under the direction of Mr. Pougher, played a selection of music. Advantage was taken of the opportunity afforded by the gathering to present to constables of various divisions medals and certificates awarded to them by the Royal Humane Society for acts of conspicuous bravery. Sir Charles Warren, who was received with hearty applause on coming forward to make these presentations, said he felt it was particularly appropriate to be able to present these medals and certificates for saving life and for gallantry before the wives and children of members of the police force. (Cheers.) He also called the attention of the young constables present to the importance of cultivating presence of mind and bodily and mental vigour and activity, in order to render prompt service for the saving of life. He did not think the public could be at all aware of the immense strain there was on a constable when he was on duty. A constable had to be on watch for hours, ever ready to do, though sometimes not having to do anything. This told very much on a man's mind and body, and no police officer could carry out his duty properly unless he exercised temperance, and kept his mind in such a condition of vigour as to enable him to do what was necessary at a moment's notice. They might be called at any moment to jump into the water, to go into a house on fire to save life, to stop a runaway horse, or to save persons from the bites of mad dogs, and at the next moment to turn round and answer with courtesy the most frivolous questions which might be addressed to them, or to take people over crossings, and to be ready to do great things or small. It was most gratifying to him to find how few complaints there were against the police force. (Cheers.) As a rule what was wrong was brought at once to notice, while very often acts of gallantry passed into oblivion. Cases had very often been brought before him of police officers having stopped runaway horses and carts and saved the lives of those in the vehicles without his being able to find the officer who had done it, so little had the officer thought of his own act. (Cheers.) Sir Charles specially alluded to the bravery of those who, unobserved by others, saved persons from drowning, and said he was very proud that the police force could show to-day so many who had obtained certificates from the Royal Humane Society for that. (Cheers.) Those men were the representatives of many others in the force who had done gallant acts which probably would never be recorded. (Cheers.) The medals and certificates were then presented as follows:—Lawton, 394 A, Royal Humane Society's bronze medal and certificate for saving a life from drowning; Capon, 401 J, testimonial on vellum for saving Ellen Baxter from drowning in the Regent's Canal; Shortliff; Sergeant Jenkins, 12 B (who already possessed the society's Stanhope gold medal and the silver medal), bronze medal and certificate for endeavouring to save a person from drowning; Butler, 504 E, testimonial on parchment for having saved Walter Biddle from drowning in the Regent's Canal; Regent's Park; Martin, 470 J, testimonial on vellum, for having rescued Samuel Alderton from drowning in the Regent's Canal, at Shoreditch; Lawrence, 320 E, testimonial on vellum for having rescued Susan Cooke from drowning in the Thames, near Cleopatra's Needle.

An Interesting Presentation.

Mr. John Aird, M.P., who was accompanied by Mr. Seager Hunt, M.P., presided at a meeting at the Queen's Arms Hotel, Kilburn, and presented Detective Charles Langford, X Division, with a valuable silver watch and a purse containing nearly £80, as a public testimonial from residents in the locality, in recognition of his bravery in capturing a desperate burglar in Priory Park-road, Kilburn, in January last. Langford was seriously injured in the encounter, and the burglar was afterwards sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. Both Mr. Aird and Mr. Seager Hunt spoke in high terms of Langford's exemplary conduct, and of the services of the metropolitan police generally, and Mr. Seager Hunt suggested that, considering the dangers and difficulties they had to encounter, an Order of Merit ought to be established in connection with the force, which would enable the public to see there were many men like Langford in the police. Detective Langford gratefully acknowledged the presentation of the testimonial, and Mr. Superintendent Beard, X Division, thanked the hon. members for the kind words spoken with reference to the police generally and Langford in particular.

Testimonial to a Retired Inspector.

On Monday evening there was a gathering at the Gordon Hotel, Clapham-road, for the purpose of making a presentation to Mr. Easter, late an inspector of the W Division. Mr. Robert Hornell presided, and in the course of a few remarks pointed out the value of the police force generally, and added that the position he had been called upon to take was a very pleasing one indeed. Mr. Easter had served them for many years as a public officer, and it was but fitting that some recognition of those services should be paid him. Although amongst larger bodies of men there were likely to be black sheep, yet taking the police as a body the country owed a great deal to them. The residents of Clapham and vicinity were deeply indebted to Mr. Easter for the services he had rendered, and he was pleased to find the large number of persons who had come forward to subscribe to a testimonial to him. He then presented Mr. Easter with a purse of £50, together with a beautifully executed framed testimonial, and added that Mr. Easter would ever have the good wishes of all who had known him. Mr. Easter, who has been twenty-six years in the service, replied in brief but suitable terms, and was then presented by Mr. Richmond, Mr. Baker, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Dainton, and others, all of whom spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Easter and the police force generally. Votes of thanks were passed to the chairman and members of the committee, when the interesting proceedings were brought to a close.

A DANGEROUS FREAK.

Thomas Jenkins, a scaffolder, was brought up at Hammersmith for wilfully setting fire to bedding in a dwelling house, in Field-road, Fulham, thereby endangering the lives of the inmates. On Sunday afternoon the prisoner, who had been quarrelling with his wife, commenced throwing things out of the window. As smoke was issuing from the room the landlord went in and found the back of the bed burning on the fire. He also found socks and some linen ablaze on the floor in two or three different places. He called in a constable, who extinguished the flames. The prisoner told the magistrate that he did not burn the landlord's property. He threw the things on the fire as there was nothing ready for him, although he had given his wife money. The landlord stated that it was a repetition of what took place on Saturday night. On that occasion he found things burning in the grate and the place full of smoke. Police-constable Dunn deposed that he found the accused sitting on a chair by the side of the fireplace in the first floor room, which was in flames, the floor and linen burning. The fireplace was piled up with the socks. He asked the prisoner why he set light to the place. He replied, "Every man can do as he likes with his own furniture, and I shall do as I like with mine, that is burn it, and that you can see I am doing."—Mr. Curtis-Bennett: Was he sober? The Constable: He had been drinking, but he was not drunk. The defendant said he was innocent of setting fire to the place. He had been a testotaller. Mr. Curtis-Bennett told him he could explain it to a jury, the Central Criminal Court. He committed him for trial.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT: FOUR PERSONS KILLED.

The Inquest.

The inquest respecting the deaths of Mrs. J. Middleton, Miss J. Wilson, Mrs. Maria Bastien, and Mrs. Beard, who were killed in the railway accident at Hyde Junction on Sunday last, was opened at the Victoria Hotel, Hyde Junction, before Mr. F. W. Johnson, district coroner, on Tuesday. The bodies were identified, and the jury inspected the scene of the accident, but they were unable to see the broken axle. The Government Inspector, Major-general Hutchinson, C.B., had paid a visit to the spot early the previous day, and at his suggestion the axle was taken to Guidebridge Station for a minute examination. Major-general Hutchinson afterwards proceeded to the London-road Station, where he had many of the witnesses before him. The inquiry was adjourned.

How the Accident Occurred.

The train to which the accident occurred consisted of an engine, six or seven carriages, and two brake vans belonging to the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Company, and left London-road Station, Manchester, for Glossop and other stations, via Guidebridge. It was the ordinary passenger train, which is generally well filled with people who had been visiting Manchester from the out-districts for business and pleasure, and on the night of the 14th inst. there was a fair complement of passengers, whose number was increased at Guidebridge and Hyde. Near Hyde, at a point where there is a junction of the lines, a goods train struck one of the carriages and smashed it to atoms, literally strewn the line with splinters and other material. A quarter of a mile before the collision occurred the carriage which was afterwards struck by the goods train oscillated so fearfully that the occupants tried to attract the attention of the guard, but apparently without success, and it is believed from some cause unascertained the carriage had left the rails. The right side of the carriage was struck with terrific force by the engine of the goods train, which was running in an opposite direction, and the passengers on this side were partly buried in the ruins of the carriage, and shockingly mutilated. Passengers in some of the other carriages were shaken, and some of them received rather serious injuries. Those who were uninjured at once set about relieving their less fortunate fellow-passengers. Fires were lit on the embankment with the debris of the wrecked carriage. The wounded were conveyed to the station, near Hyde Junction, where the waiting room was utilised as a temporary hospital. Four persons, whose bodies were shockingly disfigured, were found to have lost their lives.

DEATH IN A BATH.

Mr. J. Troutbeck held an inquiry at the Board-room, Ebury Bridge, Piccadilly, on Wednesday, into the circumstances attending the death of Ada Alice Mary Denning, aged 10 years, who was drowned in a bath at 28, Curzon-street, Mayfair, the town residence of Mr. Bigwood, M.P.—William Denning, the caretaker of the premises and father of the deceased, stated that she was always a strong, healthy girl. Witness had frequently forbidden her to use the bath-room, having himself fainting in it three weeks ago. On Sunday evening she suddenly disappeared from the sitting-room and was not seen again until she was found dead in the bath. On Sunday evening she went to the bath-room, and upon bursting open the door found his daughter lying at the bottom of the bath dead. The place was full of gas fumes, which were overpowering. Witness explained that the bath was heated with twenty-four ordinary-sized gas burners, but the deceased had turned out the lights. There was 5 ft. of water in the bath, and it was running over. Dr. Hope, who was called in, said he was of opinion that the unfortunate child fainted in the bath and was drowned. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A SILLY FELLOW WELL SERVED.

A Dublin correspondent vouches for the accuracy of the following story:—An Irish petty sessions clerk had a strange adventure the other night. He visited Armagh, and drank more than was good for him, and when in an intoxicated condition agreed to exchange clothes with a soldier, just to see how he would look in uniform. The men having exchanged clothes, the soldier quitted his companion, who fell asleep at the roadside. On waking up next morning and discovering his extraordinary position, he walked to the military barracks and told his tale. It was then found that the soldier had deserted in the clerk's clothes, having taken everything from him but his shirt, from which he even took the gold studs. He also carried away the victim's gold watch and over £3 in money. The clerk could not leave the barracks till the arrival of civilian clothes which he telegraphed for.

SUPPOSED MURDER OF A WOMAN.

An inquest has been opened at Plymouth on the body of a young woman, name unknown, which was picked up under Plymouth Hoe. On Monday night a soldier and a woman were heard having high words together near the spot in question, and shortly after the soldier was observed running away, and the woman had disappeared. About this time a soldier entered the barracks close at hand "pumped" by running and minus his hat. His name was taken, and the police believe they have thus secured the clue to what they regard as foul play.

COOKS' PERQUISITES.

Charles Richards, 40, of Carrington-street, Mayfair, and Philip Leport, 40, of Clarence Buildings, Oxford-street, French cooks, were charged before Mr. D'Eyncourt, at Westminster Police Court on Thursday, with being trifles, together a stealing a tin of truffles, several pieces of meat, and 2lb. of butter, the property of the Dowager Marchioness Conynghame, of Belgrave-square. On Wednesday night the defendants were engaged to superintend the cooking for a party at the marchioness's house, and they were paid a guinea each for their services. Before they left the butler called in a policeman to search their bags, and the articles mentioned in the charge were found. Leport said he was going to take back the tin of truffles to the tradesman who supplied it, but he was not of his duty. Both the accused had had quite enough to drink when they were given into custody. A servant from the house said the prosecutrix wished to withdraw the charge on account of the excellent character of the defendants. —Mr. D'Eyncourt did not think he ought to allow it. The defendants were well paid, and yet they behaved dishonestly. —Mr. Rymer said it might not altogether be right, but it was well-known that cooks did consider that they were entitled to perquisites. The men had not had their own supper, and therefore they took what was of little value and of doubtful responsibility. —Mr. D'Eyncourt said he would deal with the case as one of unlawful possession, but each of the defendants would be fined £5.

POLICEMEN'S TRUNCHEONS.

Acting under an order which has just been issued by Sir Charles Warren, Commissioner of Police for the Metropolitan Police, the servants and constables of the metropolitan force no longer carry their truncheons suspended outside their uniform over their waist-belt in a leather case. The fact that within the past few days police constables on duty in the metropolis were seen without their truncheons gave rise to the rumour that the use of them had been abolished by the Chief Commissioner. But this is not so. A tailoring arrangement has been made by which a receptacle or long pocket for the truncheon is provided at the right-hand side of the uniform trousers, and inside, pretty much after the fashion of the pocket in which carpenters and joiners carry their rules. It is stated that under the new system the truncheon can be more readily got at by the constables than under the old; and the danger of a refractory prisoner seizing it before the policeman is obviated.

ANARCHISTS IN CHICAGO.

A Diabolical Plot.

Great sensation has been caused in Chicago by the announcement that a great dynamite plot, directed against public buildings and State officials, has been unearthed by the police. When there appeared serious probability that the Anarchists condemned for complicity in the "Haymarket massacre" would be really hanged, their fellow revolutionists indulged in the wildest threats of vengeance when the executions actually took place. But nobody attached any importance to the wild talk of revenge, and the newspapers referred to it with contemptuous sarcasm. It now transpires that these desperate men were in earnest. The plot now discovered had its ramifications all over the lower districts of the city, and it is believed extended even as far as New York. Its immediate object was to blow up the Board of Trade and other large public buildings, and to murder most of the men—judicial and police officials, witnesses, &c.—whose work and evidence secured the conviction of Parsons, Spies, and others of the infamous gang of Anarchists. Specially elaborate plans were matured for compassing the death of Mr. Julius S. Grinnell, the city attorney, Judge Gray, and Police-inspector Boufield. The police became aware some time ago that some plot was being hatched against the Anarchists, and it was not long before the detectives were in possession of sufficient evidence to justify their intervention. It was, however, deemed advisable to let the plot come to a head in order that the entire gang of conspirators might be swept into one wide net. Nervous citizens just now are rather inclined to the belief that the police played with their prey dangerously long, for the plot was to have been put into execution less than twenty-four hours after the arrest. At two o'clock in the morning the chief meeting place and the warehouse of the conspirators was surrounded by the police, and then entered by a strong posse of the best nerved men in the force. It was confidently expected that the whole gang, known to number at least twenty desperadoes, would be caught in the trap, but to the intense disgust of the police only three men were found on the premises. They were quickly handcuffed without offering resistance, and then a minute search was made of the house, with startling results. Twelve cases or machines filled with dynamite were found, the quantity being sufficient, it is said, to blow up entire streets, and a vast number of live bombs, and then entered by a strong posse of the best nerved men in the force. It was confidently expected that the whole gang, known to number at least twenty desperadoes, would be caught in the trap, but to the intense disgust of the police only three men were found on the premises. 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HAYMARKET.

In face of an audience as crowded and enthusiastic as the gathered to welcome him on the opening night of his management, Mr. Beerbohm Tree on Saturday brought his season at the Haymarket to a close with the following speech:—"Ladies and gentlemen.—In closing my first season at the Haymarket, I hope it will not be thought egotistical if I express to you my great satisfaction at the retrospect. The alterations made at the outset, giving you the upper boxes in lieu of a pit, have, I trust, proved to be in every way acceptable. (loud applause)—and I hope at not too distant a date to make further arrangements for your increased comfort. I need hardly say that I am proud to have realised the hundredth performance of "The Pompadour," a play in which we have endeavoured to do each artist justice, as it has brought us a substantial success. In my new function as a manager I am sometimes amused to read of the vast expenditure attaching to productions of this kind; but I am happy to be able to tell you that the total cost of the production of "The Pompadour" was considerably more than covered by the first two weeks' receipts. In these days, when the voice of the objector-dramatist is raised in protest against the studied neglect of the theatrical manager, I can at least say this: that during my short managerial career it has been my good fortune to produce at least two plays by untired authors. I refer to "The Red Lamp," which, as you know, ran for a considerable number of nights, and "Captain Swift" by Mr. Haddon Chamberlain. The favourable reception accorded to the latter piece at a third matinee performance justifies my transference to you of the pleasure of my theatre, where I shall have the pleasure of presenting you on the 5th of September, when I hope ladies and gentlemen, that the mornings' performance may be ratified by your evenings' redactions. Ladies and gentlemen.—I thank you for the friendly manner in which you have just assisted in the not unjoyous burial of "Madame de Pompadour."

PRINCESS'S.

For the fortnight pending the production of the American sensational drama "The Still Alarm" at the Lyric, Miss Grace Hawthorne has revived "The Shadows of a Great City," in which she sustains with pleasing interest the character of the ingenué heroine first impersonated by Miss Mary Burke. Mr. Harry Nicholls is again seen at his very best in the part of the cockney sneak, thief, and convict. Miss Cicely Richards, Mr. Harry Parker, Mr. Bassett Roe, and Mr. Abington, resume the characters originally played by them with great advantage to the cast. The piece, excellently acted all round, should attract full audiences until the new play is ready.

ADELPHI.

At the time when the great majority of Western theatres are closing their doors for the summer recess, the favourite home of melodrama, named after the famous architects, the Brothers Adam, the Adelphi was on Thursday night re-opened to the public with the new drama bearing the attractive title of "The Union Jack," written specially for the company by its standing playwrights, Messrs. Henry Pettitt and Sydney Grundy. Though introduced under a name suggestive of marine life and adventure, the piece is essentially domestic rather than nautical in its main incidents, and involving every possible risk involved by carefully avoiding every possible risk involved by novelty, present a series of conventional stage situations working out well-tried situations, still proving to large sections of playgoers as effective as they are undoubtedly familiar. These remarks, naturally enough, lead to the inference that the extreme types of good and evil embodied in such old stage acquaintance, as are "dowered with the love of love, the hate of hate, and the scorn of scorn," are to be met with under the new Adelphi banner, "The Union Jack." There is the wicked baronet, who, to obtain the hand and fortune of his ward, sticks at nothing, his record of crime including forgery, abduction, perjury, and murder. There is the usually wicked confederate in villainy, a raffish military captain, convicted of cheating at cards; serving as a foil for whom we have the brave and virtuous young lieutenant, who, though a successful lover, is by no means the hero of the story. This interesting individual is seen in the person of a gallant Jack Tar, who doubles the characters of the avenging brother and an innocent maiden whom the raffish captain ruins, and the accepted lover of the heiress abducted by the villain. The proverb which affirms that when knaves fall out honest men pick up the pieces, is admirably illustrated in the plot of "The Union Jack," for the murderer of the one villain over a quarrel by his titled confederate is charged by the murderer against the honest Jack Tar, who, however, is ultimately proven innocent by his sweetheart, the rich heiress, luckily an unseen witness of the assassination. Escaping from the thrall of the bad baronet, this much enduring young lady is discovered in the clasp of the villainous sailor in a snowdrift by the lover, the Jack Tar, and after being rescued from the dogcart of her wicked pursuer, a moment after he has been lured from the vehicle and dismissed upon the wrong scent by a faithful messmate of the hero, who having left the service to get married has settled down ashore as pikeman of the lonely tollgate by side of which this thrilling scene occurs. The sympathy aroused for the gallant Jack Tar by this rescue of his sweetheart is intensified by his previous sensational escape by swimming ashore from his ship while under arrest for striking the seducer of his sister, to discover and befriend whom he incurs this risk. Of course, all ends satisfactorily at last with the arrest of the bad baronet and the pairing off of the good lovers. It may be remarked *en passant* that the confused social relations of the characters, the lady heiress engaging herself, as a matter of course, to a sailor "before the mast," who, nevertheless, shows himself to be on the chummiest terms of equality with the aristocratic young and virtuous lieutenant, is evidently too slight a solecism to be demurred to by an Adelphi audience. With the opportunity for histrionic display that is usually provided for his part, the villain, while acting gallantly, compelled himself to look like an officer and a gentleman to begot the slightest illusion of his being a real working sailor—a character realised from its humorous side quite truthfully by Mr. J. L. Shine. The two villains were enlivened by their customary vigour by Messrs. Beveridge and Cartwright, who by this time must be professionally steeped in crime to the very lips. There was a welcome spice of fresh quaint natural humour in the private soldier, Chuckle, played by Mr. D. Somers. Miss Millard, divided with Miss O. May and the two serious female interest, for which they all received sympathy by their emotional expression. Comic relief was given by the pretty pertness imparted by Miss Helen Forsyth to a light-hearted demoiselle paired off with the virtuous lieutenant, a part looked well enough by Mr. L. Cautley. Other characters were personated by Mr. Howard Russell, Miss Dolores Drummond, and Miss E. Bufton. The only artistic element in the piece was seen in the two beautiful winter view-paintings by Mr. J. L. Tebbin. The highly flattering reception of "The Union Jack" augurs for it such another Adelphi success as should give prolonged satisfaction alike to the management and the playwrights, as well as to the special section of playgoers for whom they have so cleverly catered.

ELEPHANT AND CASTLE.

Notwithstanding the improbabilities and inconsistencies of the scenes and incidents that make

up the plot of "True to the Last," the drama by Mr. J. W. Whitbread, produced at the Elephant and Castle Theatre on Monday, taken altogether. It is a good stock or touring play. The scene representing a mine on fire and the efforts of the heroine and her friends to save some of the entombed miners is a realistic and exciting one, and there is exhilarating action in other scenes; but the villain of the play is too heavily handicapped with pantaloons business. The piece was effectively mounted, and the acting was highly commendable, the chief honours being taken by Misses M. Hayes, A. Barton, C. Beaucliff, Messrs. H. W. Varna, G. Weston, F. Hawley, W. J. Robertson, J. W. Poole, and J. Willes. Mr. J. Jourdain is now Mr. Green's acting manager, and judging by several noticeable improvements, his engagement is a commendable one.

The admirable manner in which the Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace was carried through, has brought the company forward in over £15,000 clear profit for the company by this magnificent musical celebration. — Musical quality in another and totally different direction, at the Royal Italian Opera, has, thanks to the enterprise of Mr. Augustus Harris, also met with a lucrative return; the vast auditorium of Covent Garden Theatre having been crowded at each successive performance from floor to roof. — The fiftieth performance of "The Real Little Lord Fauntleroy" has been reached at Terry's. — Mr. Bandmann who made a temporary stir some years ago in "Narcisse," the original of "The Pompadour," is endeavouring to forestall the American actor, Mr. Mansfield, by shortly appearing in his own version of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" at the Opera Comique. — Mansfield will occupy the Lyceum with this curious dramatisation immediately after the departure of Madame Bernhardt. — The lessees of the St. James's and the Opera Comique, Messrs. Hare and Kendal, and Mrs. Bernhardt have severally brought their seasons to a close, and therewith their management, to a close. — The great success of "La Tosca" at the Lyceum, has induced the famous French actress to play the piece for six nights longer than was originally intended. Consequently the production of "Francillon," with the revivals of

"Fedora" and "La Dame aux Camélias," Madame Bernhardt's latest triumphs. The new romantic play, written by Mr. H. H. Jones for Mr. and Mrs. Tree and their company generally, will follow "Captain Swift" at the Haymarket, in the course of next season.—The new Shakspeare Theatre, at Liverpool, is to be opened by Miss Wallis on the 27th inst., with a production of "As You Like It," to be followed later on by "The Taming of the Shrew," and "The Merchant of Venice." Miss Mary Rourke, and Miss Fannie Leelle, will be included in the cast of "The Still Alarm," in preparation for speedy presentation at the Princess's.—The 23rd September is the date assigned for the opening of the new Court Theatre in Sloane-square.—M. Alexandre Dumas has just been promoted to the rank of commander of the Legion of Honour. The conferring of a decoration of this kind upon M. Zola is so far from robbing the distinction of its grace.—Whenever during the ensuing autumn, Miss Wallis opens the new Lancaster Theatre in Shaftesbury Avenue with "As You Like It," Mr. W. Mackintosh will play the character of Touchstone; Mr. Forbes Robertson that of Orlando; and Mr. Arthur Stirling, Jacques.

—Miss Fanny Robertson and Mr. Boucicault are engaged to appear in the forthcoming comedy of "Betsy," the Criterion, which also a son of Mr. Charles Wyndham will make his debut in the part originally played by his father.—On Monday Mr. Bourne and his company appear in "Man to Man" at the Surrey Theatre.—A special entertainment will be given at the Cambridge Hall of Varieties on Tuesday next for the benefit of Mr. W. Knowles, the Army man.—Mr. J. H. Parnell will appear in the Pavilion Theatre, on Monday, in the character of the Rev. Mr. Knightbridge.—Miss Florence Marya will enter on a short engagement at the Army and Navy Theatre on Monday.

MIDDLESEX MUSIC HALL.

There is invariably a good entertainment to be witnessed at the Middlesex, a fresh programme being presented every week. The attractions put forth by Mr. J. L. Graydon last week were no exception to the rule. Miss Bella Black possesses a capital voice, which she utilises with effect in popular ballads. Miss A. Melville, Miss Minnie Cunningham, and Miss Lilly Wilford evoked applause by their excellent vocalism and dancing. Messrs. Keegan and Gorman continue to keep the audience in good humour by their efforts in a variety of songs, which Mr. Charles Raymond is a very fair dancer, notwithstanding the loss of one of his limbs. Miss Beatie Bonehill, arrayed in male attire, is successful with her satirical songs. Another amusing comedian will be found in Mr. Tom Tomlinson, who is also a very good dancer. Mr. Moxon performs several graceful feats of equilibrium. Mr. Charles Godfrey seems as popular as anywhere else, and, as a dancer, ridicules the notion of England being in danger in songs that bid fair to become popular. Mr. Godfrey also illustrates the humorous play *Shakespeare's "Seven Years"* with his accustomed power. One of the most entertaining couple are Mr. O'Brien and Redding, their acting creating much amusement. The Klaies are seen to advantage in a comic sketch, and the Henderson and Stanley quartette conclude the programme with excellent banjo solos and expert step-dancing.

**"ONE THOUSAND CHILDREN
MURDERED."**

The Select Committee of the House of Lords on Poor Law Relief sat this afternoon, under the presidency of Lord Kimberley.—The Rev. B. Waugh, formerly secretary to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Harpur-street, Bloomsbury, said he would like all workshops in connection with workhouses to be placed under the Factory Act, as there was plenty of room for cruelty to be practised in those workshops. A large number of relieving officers were absolutely in ignorance of the Act under which they obtained their powers. He deprecated the system of insurance of children's lives, which had, he believed, resulted in a large number of children being starved to death for the purpose of obtaining life insurance.—The Earl of Hopetoun : Do you consider the insurance of children as practically a premium on murder? I think they are ruining the country by creating an appetite for gambling.—Are you prepared, then, with a plan to stop them? I propose to enact that any person underfeeding or assaulting an insured child should be subject to a double penalty—that is, any person having a beneficial interest. I believe a thousand children are murdered every winter in this country in order to obtain the insurance.—The Rev. J. W. Horsley, for many years chaplain of Clerkenwell Prison, and now secretary of the City of London Waifs and Strays, said the boarding-out system had been tried, but did not well in Ireland and Scotland. It had been adopted for some years—in one case from poverty and in the other from thrift. Poor-law guardians were getting more in favour of the voluntary home system. Ladies in the country took a house or cottage near their own house, in which the children whom they had taken under their control lived. Such children were in all cases well looked after. He had no personal experience of district schools. He stated that poor-law guardians unless they had given notice beforehand, had the State could assume the guardianship of children of tramps. At present there were 269,000 children under the poor-law. Boys did not suffer so much from maling as girls. He altogether objected to the scheme of district schools for workhouse children.

On Saturday Rose Elliott, aged 15, living at 70, Narrow-street, Limehouse, was admitted to the London Hospital with serious injury to the ball of the eye, through a soda water bottle bursting while being filled.

WIMBLEDON MEETING.

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)
This Week's Start.

The Wimbledon middle Sunday of 1888 will be long remembered as the rainiest as well as the longest of the series. Perhaps it was fortunate in the present position of affairs in the locality, that the usual orgies were impossible, for although the fear of a repetition in Richmond Park of the scenes which take place on Putney Heath on a fine middle Sunday is groundless, the mere report of another Wimbledon saturnalia might well have intensified the opposition to the occupation of the park for shooting purposes. Yet the camp was from being deserted on Sunday, in spite of a steady downpour of rain, in which one might have supposed would be sufficient to damp the ardour of any ordinary individual who had proposed to himself a visit to the camp.

On Monday there was a considerable improvement in the weather, and shooting went on briskly all day without intermission, except during the luncheon hour, and many high scores were recorded. The principal competitions on the programme, in addition to those continuing through the meeting, were the National Trophy match between the teams of twenty men representing England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales respectively, and the Mullens competition, for four prizes of the aggregate value of £250.

The English team was admittedly a strong one, but the Scottish team was still better, for at 200 yards Scotland went away with the lead and never afterwards lost it. Even Wales held its position above England at the first range and it looked at one time as if the latter would get the wooden spoon. The scores were—Scotland, 610; Wales, 590; Ireland, 587; and England, 587.

At the 300 yards shooting Scotland had increased her lead, and the Irishmen, who were now shooting splendidly, ran up to within a point of the Welsh. At the end of the second range the totals stood respectively thus:—Scotland, 1,237; England, 1,196; Wales, 1,189; Ireland, 1,188.

The English team now began to realise the fact that unless every possible point was scored at 600 yards, they might come in a third and second, even if they reached second place.

The average of the scoring improved. But so did the scores of the show signs of weakness. Ireland got into the position of a good third, and England slowly—too slowly to be of use—crept up to the leader. The spurt had been too long delayed, and long before the last rounds were fired it was evident that Scotland must win the Kolapour Cup. The totals were as follows:—

En-
Gla.

	200yds.	500yds.	650yds.	1000.
Scotland	610	627	597	1774
England	600	595	560	1758
Ireland	587	601	538	1726
Wales	606	583	497	1686

In each of the four teams there were many champions who scored 90 points or over out of the 105 possible; and the average of the best six in each case exceeded 90 points.

SCOTLAND.—Quartermaster-sergeant Grier, 3rd Renfrew, 98; Private McGibbon, 3rd Lanark, 95; Colour-sergeant McPhail, 10th Lanark, 92; Colour-sergeant Rennie, 1st Lanark, 91; Private Chalmers, 2nd Forfar, 91; Colour-sergeant McLeod, 2nd Renfrew, 91; Corporal J. Love, 1st Ayr, 90; Private McDonald, Queen's Edinburgh, 90; Private Dunbar, 1st Inverness, 90. The average of the best six men was 90 points.

of the best six then was 90 points.

ENGLAND.—Major Pearce, 4th Devon, 95; Major Heap, Manchester, 85; Sergeant Bates, Birmingham, 84; Private Gurney, Liverpool, 94; Corporal Chubb, 1st Cumberland, 92; Lieutenant Harwood, Cumberland, 91; Corporal Hyde, 5th Hants, 90; Sergeant Peat, 2nd Surrey, 90. The average of the best six was 93.1.

IRELAND.—Private Lattery, 2nd Welsh Regiment, 98; Corporal Tildesley, 3rd Bedfordshire, 92; Captain Williams, 2nd West Kent, 91; Sergeant Desmond, London Rifle Brigade, 91; Private Smyth, London Irish, 90 (with a full score of seven bulls at 500); Captain Kelly, 1st Cornwall, 88. The average of the best six was 91.

WALES.—Private Jones, 1st Welsh Regiment, 93; Corporal Gwatkin, 1st Brecon, 92; Private News, 1st Surrey, 91; Sergeant Harrier, Llanelly, 89; Captain Langdon, Swansea, 89; Lieutenant Dowdeswell, Merthyr, 88. The average of the best six was 90.

The last competition of the day was that for firing at uncertain distances for seven prizes of the aggregate value of £250, so generously given a few years ago by Mr. Mullens, the London banker, for the encouragement of firing at moving objects from unknown distances. There were twenty-three teams entered, and before the last had completed the time for cease firing arrived. The signal gun was not allowed to fire until half an hour later in order to give time for the match to conclude. When it became known that the Lancashire team had won the £100 as first prize, the spectators regained the position from which they had been deposed for five years in succession by the 1st Berks battalion, the Lancashire men remaining in camp sent up a cheer of delight. The official result was thus announced:—

MULLENS.			
Order of Merit.	Prize.	Corps.	Score.
1st	£100	1st Liverpool	62
2nd	£50	4th Liverpool	55
3rd	£20	1st Berke	50
4th	£18	2nd Westmoreland	47
5th	£18	1st London	47
6th	£18	Queen's Westminster	47
7th	£6	2nd Royal Fusiliers	46

The Great Struggle.

The great competition of the meeting, the final prize of the Queen's Prize, was taken on Tuesday, the prizes of a value almost equal to that of the whole of the prizes given in 1890. The number of competitors who have taken part in this one competition this year exceeds the whole number of competitors present at the first meeting of the National Rifle Association in 1860. The Queen's Prize was won with a score of 24 points, out of the 60 possible points, by one of the famous Ross family, and with a percentage but little greater than the most renowned of the Swiss marksmen of that day, Knecht, of Zurich, carried off the score of Cambridge's Prize in 1890 with a score of 10 points, out of the 30 possible at 300 and 1,000 yards. The report of the 1890 meeting states that the winner of the Silver Medal gained 17 points out of the 35 points possible, and that of 299 competitors entered, and who severally fired five shots at each distance, 300, 500, and 600 yards, 11 missed the target altogether at 300 yards, 36 missed altogether at 500 yards, and 59 missed altogether at 600 yards, while one competitor fired fifteen shots and missed the target altogether at all three distances. Out of fifteen rounds fired only seven competitors obtained one point per score, and 17 of the 35 possible. On the 14th inst. the best score of 2,400 competed, and the Silver Medal was won with the score 201, at which four men took the highest possible being 225, and more than one third of the competitors made 187 points and over. More than once during the past week ten successive bullseyes have been put on at 300 and 1,000 yards, and other scores have been made with the loss of only a single in 50. Captain Gosal of the 14th inst., firing at 600 yards, put on 35 bullseyes out of 36 successive shots; and on Monday, in a great competition at 1,000 yards, Mr. Dainton of Hurst obtained 71 points out of the 75 possible. The men that can do these things approach perfection as marksmen, and the rifle with which they are done approach perfection as weapons.

No previous Queen's struggle at Wimbledon was ever of greater interest, and a striking feature of it was that on a day of haze and mist—a real Scotchman's day—three Englishmen held the field at the finish with a higher average record than any hitherto made for the gold medal. The leading Scotchman only reached 275, one point below Lieutenant Warren's gold medal score of 1837. Private Fulton

Queen's Westminster, who proved to be the victor, had already distinguished himself last week in the St. George's, only losing the great Dragon Vase after a long and severe contest in the shooting. He finished his score with a bulls-eye at the round figure of 280. Corporal Noakes, who had been running with Private Fulton neck and neck all through, also finished with a bull's-eye, and a splendid Liverpool shot, Private Wattleworth, finished at 278. Up to the very last round either any one of the three might have carried off the coveted prize if the slightest chance had been lost by either opponent. The wonderful character of the shooting, even without taking into consideration the difficulty of shooting through a mist, will be gathered from the fact that Private Wattleworth, who won only the third prize, did so with a higher aggregate by four points than had ever been made for the gold medal since the remodelled conditions of the Queen's came into operation; it was in fact four points higher than the score with which Lieutenant Warren won the Queen's prize last year. Wattleworth's 44 was the best score at 900 yards, and a very wonderful score, considering the conditions prevailing, and it would have been creditable to any man in the most favourable circumstances. There were many competitors did not touch the target thrice in ten shots, and one man not under the shooting world got a total of four points in his ten rounds at that range. Until the very last round was fired by Private Fulton, Wattleworth's chances of the gold medal were very bright. The following were the best scores at 900 yards:—Private Wattleworth, 2nd Liverpool, 44; Quarter-master-sergeant Grier, 3rd Renfrew, 42; Private Fulton, gold medalist, 41.

FINAL RESULTS.

	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	Final.	Grad.
Winner of £250, Gold Medal, and Gold Badge			800	
Pte. Tulson, 13th Middlesex ..	86	110	43	41-29
Winner of £60.				
L.-Op. Noakes, 1st Berks ..	93	108	57	41-27
Sergeant Dods, 1st Lancs ..	84	115	49	41-27
Pte. Wattleworth, Liverpool 89		107	59	44-27
Winner of £30.				
T. Campbell, Lancaster No. ..	92	104	57	40-27
Winner of £20.				
Maj. Caddick, 1st S. Yorks ..	91	103	42	38-27
Winners of £15.				
Sergeant Bates, 1st Warwick 90		111	45	29-27
Col.-Sgt. Ingram, 3rd Lancak 86		115	54	37-27
Q.-M.-Sgt. Grier, 3rd Renfrew 94		101	53	42-27
Private Adams, 5th Suffol 91		115	49	39-27
Sergeant Dods, 1st Lancs 84		100	39	39-20
Q.-M. Masson, 1st Abdn. Arly-37		102	46	34-26
- J. Chalmers, 2nd Forfar ..	92	102	41	34-20
Pte. Jones, 1st Welsh Fus ..	89	110	38	38-20
Pte. Sharp, 3rd West York ..	91	108	42	38-20
Pte. Walton, 1st East Kent 81		98	42	37-20
Winners of £12.				
Corp. Chicken, 1st Lancak ..	91	104	40	38-26
G. Buchanan, 1st Lancak ..	88	110	38	38-26
Private Cooper, 1st Lancak ..	90	105	39	37-26
Lieut. Barrett, 1st Argyll ..	96	97	35	38-24
Capt. Gibbs, 2nd Glouce. 89		99	42	35-24
Corp. Wallace, 8th Lancak ..	87	104	42	35-24
Private Dawson, 1st Lincoln 89		106	39	35-24
Sergt. Post, 2nd W. Surrey 91		107	40	40-23
Sgt. Russell, 1st Lancak ..	89	107	37	35-23
Sergt. Pullman, 2nd Middx. 90		101	37	35-23
Sergt. Willy, 2nd Somerset 87		101	42	40-23
Sergt. Downie, 1st Fife ..	90	107	35	39-23
Sgt. Macfarlane, 1st Leinst. 89		104	39	37-23
Sgt. Barrer, 2nd Norfolk 87		100	38	37-23
Sgt. Clutton, 2nd W. York 90		99	38	37-23
Sergt. Proctor, 1st Elgin ..	85	102	37	35-23
Q. Hume, Border Rifles ..	80	102	38	34-23
Lt. Robinson, 1st Lancak ..	87	102	37	34-23
Capt. Genge, 1st Lancak 95		98	41	28-23
Capt.-Sgt. Comery, 8th Lancak 90		107	40	28-23
Lt. Donaldson, 8th Lancak ..	91	90	42	32-23
C. Drevitt, 2nd W. Surrey 83		110	41	31-23
Capt. Morris, 1st Highland 87		102	38	31-23
Pte. Patterson, 2nd Renfrew 85		105	38	23-23
Sergt. Craig, 4th W. Surrey 98		103	33	36-23
Bmdr. Grove, 1st Lincoln 89		103	33	35-23
Corpl. Parry, 2nd Cheshire 87		104	38	31-23
Sergt. Wain, 1st Lancak ..	88	104	37	31-23
Sergeant Waite, 1st Suffolk 88		103	40	30-23
Private Lyte, 3rd Jersey ..	89	105	37	30-23

Fifteen prizes of £10, twenty of £8, and twenty of £5 were won with scores down to 538.

Private Fulton, of the 6th Buffs, was the winner.

The N.R.A., has been for six years in the corps which he now belongs. He is 30 years of age, at by vocation an engraver on wood. As to his previous shooting performances he was last year counted out of the Queen's three hundred, but in the previous year he had shot over 1000 birds.

His adversary against whom this year he tied for the 8th Greyhound, was a fellow sportsman who had been shooting off the tie, and had he won it would have become the absolute property of his corps.

The most important contest on Wednesday was that for the Kolapore Cup, between teams of eight representing the Mother Country, Canada, Jersey and Guernsey, for the magnificent piece of silver given by a former Indian potentate, the Rajah of Kolapore. In this competition the winner takes with the cup, if it happens to be the Mother Country, £25; the leading colonial team, whether it wins the cup or not, taking a prize of £10. There was also an important long range match for the Duke of Cambridge's prizes, the Martini-Henry Wimbledon Cup, and the contest between files of regular soldiers for the General Eyre prizes, and in the afternoon the competition between teams of eight representatives of Oxford and Cambridge Universities, and the United Services Cup match between the Regulars, the Navy, the Yeomanry, and the Volunteers.

The last of the great team matches of the season commenced on Thursday morning. The most important one, the which teams of eight men representing England, Ireland, and Scotland compete for the famous iron shield, given by Lord Elcho for competition at long ranges with a small bore rifle, commenced at half past ten and the other, in which sixteen public schools compete for the Ashburton Challenge Shield, and the Spencer Cup half an hour later. The conditions of the Elcho match are 15 shots at 800, 1,000, and 1,000 yards, no cleaning out of the rifle except after the close of each series of five shots. The captains of the respective teams are Colonel Sir Henry, of Wilmot, C., for England; Colonel Wilson, of Glasgow, C., for Scotland; and the Duke of Abercorn for Ireland, the teams being placed in this order reckoning from the right of the long range butt. Half of the competitors in each team fire at the same time, the four first representatives of England being Colonel Sir Henry Halford, 1st Leicester; Lieutenant Whitehead, of Bury; Captain Godsal, 2nd Bucks and Captain Lamb, 2nd South Lancashire. The four Irish representatives were Mr. John Rigby, superintendent of the Government Small Arms Factory, Mr. Joint, Mr. Braithwaite, and Mr. Smith, Irish Rifle Association. Ireland was splendidly backed up by England and very ably supported by Mr. Halford, missed his first shot before he found out that by some means which he cannot account, the sight of his rifle had slipped down three and a half degrees. When he had made the necessary correction he put off a string of twelve successive bulls, and finished his score with an inner-total only 65, in contrast with this Mr. Rigby for the Irish team put on an unbroken succession of five bulls, and obtained the perfect score of 75 points. Another Irishman, Mr. Braithwaite, only lost one point in fifteen shots. Mr. Joint on only lost three, the highest score in this range in the Irish team being 71. The first four Irishmen finished with 292 points, the first four Scotchmen with 283, and the first four Englishmen with 277. We will now give the names of all the members of each team who had fired the scores stood thus:—Ireland, 583; Scotland, 556; England, 554. Ireland's score is considerably higher than any ever made by any team in the Elcho match and it only fell two points short of Ireland's famous score at the same range in the match between Ireland and the United States at Creedmore, in 1881, when the Irish team commenced until nearly three o'clock. At that time the atmospheric conditions had greatly changed. In the morning it had been warm, close but cloudy, with a threat of rain. After o'clock the sun came out, and when the match commenced it was shining strongly in the eyes of the competitors. A complete change also took place in the character of the scoring. The Scotch appeared to be more disturbed by the change

the weather than either the Irish or the English. Major McKerrall, for Scotland, firing among the first four missed with his first shot, and Lieutenant Ferguson only scored 3, and the other two men each 4. For Ireland, Mr. John Rigby missed with his first shot, Mr. Braithwaite got an inner, and the two other competitors each bulleys. The first four men of the English team each commenced with a bull. The English scored bulls also with the second round, thus gaining 40 points in eight shots against 29 points scored each by Ireland and Scotland. Later on Captain Thorburn missed twice, and finished his 900 yards' range with the low score of 66. Major McKerrall got 62, Private Patterson 65, and Lieutenant Ferguson 70. For Ireland, Mr. R. Smith made a fine score, putting on thirteen bulleys and two inners in his fifteen shots, scoring 73. Mr. Rigby was only 61, Mr. Joint 66, and Mr. Braithwaite 67. On the other hand only one of the English competitors had the misfortune to score a miss, and Sir Henry Halford, who has been shooting well all through the season, had recovered the fine form that he has exhibited in previous competitions during the present meeting. Sir Henry made the highest score, 72, at this range, followed by Mr. Whitehead, 69. Captain Mellish, 4th Notts; Lieutenant Dutton Hunt, 14th Hussars; Captain Lamb, 2nd V.B. South Lancashire; Captain Gibbs, Gloucester Engineers; and Lieutenant Freemantle, each 69; and Captain Godsal 65. The range totals were, respectively, 557 for England, 539 for Ireland, and 537 for Scotland. The aggregates at the two ranges were:—Ireland, 1,122; England, 1,111; Scotland, 1,071; thus the English team, by its splendid shooting at the 900 yards, had wiped out the defeat inflicted upon it in the 800 yards by Scotland, and had cleared off more than half the number of points that it owed to Ireland. After a very few shots had been fired at the final range there was a sudden change in the weather. The sun became obscured by thick clouds, and a sharp breeze sprang up, which sent the birds flying in great numbers, but a great number round the ropes, neither skelter across the ground nor into the marquee, tents, and among other larks that offered a shelter from the rain. The wind, too, which had been blowing from the right front, suddenly turned round and began to blow with considerable force from the right rear. At one point, at an early stage of the 1,000 yards range, England had just tied with Ireland. The first four competitors for England, Captain Mellish, 4th Notts; Captain Gibbs, Gloucester Engineers; Lieutenant Dutton Hunt-Hythe, and Lieutenant Freemantle, began the final range in fine form, and only lost eight points in the first five rounds. Ireland, on the other hand, began badly, and lost 19 points in the first rounds, and thus exactly extinguished their first majority. A few minutes later the Irish had regained five points, and by the grand shooting of Captain Barnett and Major Fenton, who both finished with bulls every shot, they regained the original position all but one point. The range totals are as follows:—

	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total.
Ireland	583	539	530	1,652
England	584	557	531	1,672
Scotland	506	505	497	1,508

Majority for Ireland..... 10

The best scoring in the match was made by Captain Barnett, 216 out of a possible 225, beating by one point the greatest score ever made in the Elcho match, namely, the 215 of Mr. Rigby made in 1881. The highest score on the side of England was made by Captain Mellich, 213, the same score being made by Mr. Ganby for Ireland. Mr. Whitehead, of Bury, made 212, and the remaining number of the English team made scores of 200 and over, except Lieutenant Freeman, who made 195. The highest score made for Scotland was 211, credited to Lieutenant Gibson, Rordale and Selkirk. All the remaining members of the Scottish team made scores below 200. The English total 1,442 won the shield in 1881, and until to-day's phenomenal performance it was the highest score ever made in the match at Wimbledon.

The Asburton Shield match resulted in a victory for Clifton, with the score 433. Cheltenham tied with the same score, but having the greater number of outers at longer range, Clifton's score was the more meritorious. There was also a tie at 432 between Eton and Bradford. The Spencer Cup, which forms a second stage to the match, was won by Lieutenant Wall, of Bradford, with the score 32. The Cadet's Challenge Trophy was won by Marlborough, with the aggregate score for the two competitors of 109 points, Bradford and Charterhouse standing equal next with 106. The Yeomanry match was won by the 1st Army Yeomanry Cavalry with the score of 431. The prizes were as follows:—The cup and 416, *Ayr*, 431; 428, *Warwick*, 419; 425, *Middlesex*, 413.

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he **NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.**

The following appointments were on Saturday notified at the Admiralty:—Lieutenants Francis W. Kennedy, to the Tamar; John Nicholas, to the Neptune, additional (temporary). Assistant paymasters Arthur W. Morrell, to the Rodney; John Riches, to the Tamar (temporary); John Wilson, to the Indus.

The flagship Audacious, 18, Captain J. B. Warren, which has been ordered to return home from the China station, has left Hong Kong for England, to be paid off, having already served two commissions.

Rear-Admiral A. E. Scott has been awarded the Greenwich Hospital pension of £150 a year, which recently became vacant by the death of Admiral George Goldsmith.

It was notified on Saturday that General Sir F. Stephenson, late in command of troops in Egypt, is placed on the retired list; in consequence of which, Lieutenant-general Anderson is promoted to the rank of general, while Major-general W. G. Cameron, commanding at Hong Kong, is promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general.

On Saturday the following corps of Militia were dismissed on completion of the annual training:—6th Brigade South Irish Division E.A.; 3rd Battalion Border Regiment; 3rd Battalion Manchester Regiment; 4th Battalion Connaught Rangers; and 3rd Battalion Leinster Regiment. The only corps to assemble to-morrow for the training is the 4th Battalion Manchester Regiment, which will train at Strensall camp.

It was notified last week that the following appointments had been approved of:—Colonel Fitzroy to command the Royal Artillery at Bermuda; Lieutenant-colonel Mulloy to command the Royal Engineers at Cork; Colonel Brine to command Royal Engineers at Aldershot, and Lieutenant-colonel Thomson to command the Savern defences.

THE LATE BOATING FATALITY AT LAMBETH

On Saturday a large number of persons assembled outside the parish recreation ground and cemetery, in High-street, Lambeth, to witness the removal of the remains of James Bettison, better known as "Fattison," aged 30, an emporist at Doulton's, Patney, adjacent to the Crystal Palace, who was the proprietor of 61, Paradise-street, who was drowned with two other men named Hayden and Marvin, on Monday, the 9th inst., whilst rowing in a final heat on the occasion of Doulton's regatta for prizes, between Westminster and Lambeth bridges. The coffin containing the body was borne on the shoulders of eight of the friends of the deceased, and conveyed from the mortuary to St. Mary's Church, where a funeral service was conducted by the Rev. the Hon. Edmund Pelham, the vicar, and the Rev. Mr. Bodolph, his curate. The solemn cortege consisted of the hearse and four mourning coaches, followed by the mourners, followed by several vehicles laden with flowers of sympathisers. Afterwards proceeded to Tooting Cemetery, where the body was interred in the same grave as the already containing the bodies of the other two unfortunate carmen, Hayden and Marvin.

The sanitary condition of Rotherhithe is to be inquired into

'THE PEOPLE' MIXTURE.

There appears to be confidence that Germany will sign the sugar bounties treaty.

Lord Randolph Churchill has paired with Mr. Childers from the 1st of August.

The Empress Victoria will henceforth bear the title of Empress and Queen Frederick.

Altogether, the Lord Mayor has remitted £5,583 16s. for the relief of the sufferers by the floods in Germany.

Princess Louise on Monday visited Shakespeare's birthplace, the parish church, where the poet lies buried, and the Shakespeare Memorial.

A royal sturgeon—200lb. in weight, five feet long and as thick as a man's body—has been caught in the Dee, near Sandycroft.

There is something like a war now raging between the Chinese factions in San Francisco. The abduction of a girl is the cause of it.

One hundred and sixty men who were employed in the De Beers mine where the explosion occurred last week are still missing.

The Hessian fly has made its appearance in the vicinity of Boston, Lincolnshire, and great anxiety has been caused amongst agriculturists.

Next year all documents in Alsace written in French must be accompanied with a German translation.

The Altrincham magistrates have sentenced a farmer named Henry Wimpey, of Grove House Farm, Dunham Massey, to three months' imprisonment for assaulting his mother.

A woman named Mary Coleman has been sent to gaol from the Liverpool Police Court for the 475th time. The charge was of being drunk and disorderly.

The Austrian Government will in the autumn demand a grant of seven million florins for the purpose of increasing the rolling stock of the State Railways.

It is said that Lord Tennyson is engaged in writing an autobiographical poem, in which he will trace the growth and the history of his religious and political opinions.

The mission work of the Society of Friends in Mexico has been so successful that there are now established in that country six monthly or district meetings of the society.

A policeman at Ballybrittas, Queen's county, was absent at the Assizes. When he returned he was to discover that his house had been maliciously set on fire during his absence.

The ex-Queen of Burmah who is to be sent to Calcutta, is a small, primed old woman, after the ordinary type of old Burmese women, but impressive and dignified to a degree.

Fifteen British and seven foreign vessels are reported shipwrecked during the week ending the 14th inst. The total collision cases were twenty-five, of which sixteen took place off the British Isles.

At a meeting of the Northampton Liberal and Radical Union, a resolution was passed on Wednesday expressing entire confidence in Mr. Bradlaugh in his efforts on behalf of the working classes.

Mrs. Arthur, wife of a member of the Rochford Bridge (county Westmeath) branch of the National League, has given birth to three sons, who have been respectively christened Charles Stewart Parnell, William O'Brien, and Michael Davitt.

A Reuter's telegram from the Hague mentions that the Government have introduced a bill providing for the guardianship of the Princess Royal. The bill is referred on the Queen's mother, as assisted by a council.

There are funds available for distribution among the shareholders of the Great Eastern Steamship Company amounting to £2,833 6s. 8d., this being at the rate of 11s. 4d. per £20 share. The steamer sold for £28,500.

The naval manoeuvres commenced on Monday. Admiral Baird led his fleet in an easterly direction from Spithead, and then drew up in divisions, and Admiral Sir G. Tryon sailed for Berehaven, while a number of ships and torpedo boats left Portsmouth for Lough Swilly.

During the passage of the National Line steamer Erin from London to New York a seaman, named Patrick Kelly, fatally stabbed two men named John Parry and John Chapman as they lay asleep. It seems that a quarrel had arisen between Kelly and one of the crew.

At Southwark Police Court, Michael Smith, 29, who refused his address, was sentenced to three months' hard labour for stealing 17s. from the bar of the Blacksmith's Arms, Waterloo-road. During the temporary absence of the landlord the prisoner got over the counter and took the money from a basin in the bar.

For assaulting Mr. Henry Ball, manager of the Halfway House Tavern, Battersea Park-road, a man named Thomas Dickinson was, at the Wandsworth Police Court, sent to prison for seven days without the option of a fine. He had entered the house when the worse for liquor, and the manager refused to serve him.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre, speaking in the Rhonda Valley, contended that Welsh questions should be settled more in accordance with the wishes of the Welsh people, argued that this would be so if home rule were granted to Ireland, and declared that when next in power the Liberals would include in their programme measures in the separate interest of Wales.

A journalist named Kermode has been acquitted at Peel of the manslaughter of young William named Williams. On the 28th ult. Kermode removed deceased and his companions for singing noisily in the street, and on their assaulting him he used his umbrella in defence, poking it into Perry's eye, and causing injuries from which he died.

At Bow-street Police Court on Monday, Morris Hugo Hornum was fined 10s. for resisting and assaulting the police in Trafalgar-square on the afternoon of the 14th inst.; and William Brookes was fined 20s. or fourteen days for a similar offence. In the case of a man named Charles Turner, who was also charged with assaulting the police, and behaving in a disorderly manner, the defendant alleged that he was assaulted by the police, and Mr. Vaughan remanded him on bail for a week.

In the House of Lords' Appeal Court their lordships have dismissed an appeal which raised a very important question with regard to bills of sale. They held that only a bill of sale could be assigned, and that subsequently acquired property especially could not be brought within the scope of a bill. Their lordships said their decision would protect borrowers from a kind of sweep net, which would take in all their property.

Some further correspondence between Mr. Herbert Gladstone and Mr. O'Donnell has been published. In a letter written twenty-four hours before the Phoenix Park murders Mr. O'Donnell warns Mr. Gladstone to remember the real three-fold difficulties of Mr. Parnell's position—Dillon, Patrick Egan at Paris, and Ford in America. If the Government, he said, did not hurry on a settlement of arrears and evictions they might endanger Mr. Parnell's power to bring the crisis to a close.

At the Middlesex Sessions on Thursday, William Thomas Brynson, 43, hawker, and William Hobbs, 24, labourer, were indicted for stealing a tricycle, value £11, the property of Thomas Hutchinson—Charles Wilson, 21, fireman, pleaded guilty to the charge.—The jury convicted Brynson, and acquitted Hobbs. Previous convictions were proved against Brynson and Wilson.—His lordship sentenced Brynson to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour, and Wilson to five years' penal servitude.

The Duke of Cambridge presided at a meeting held at the Star and Garter, Richmond, to inaugurate a Lower Thames branch of the Selborne Society, to preserve from wanton destruction the rarer and more beautiful classes of wild birds, animals, and plants, to discourage the slaughter of birds, for plumage, and to protect places and objects of interest. Resolutions establishing

the branch, with a suitable executive, were adopted.

The death-rate in London last week rose to 15.7 per thousand.

A fire has destroyed nearly the whole of the market town of Jeserzany in Galicia.

When the leases on the Belarvian districts expire, the income of the then Duke of Westminster may be lightly estimated at half a million a year.

Four million dollars have been spent on the Temple at Salt Lake City, but it is far from completed.

A bitter feeling is said to prevail among the New York Irishmen with respect to the Pope's latest communication to the Irish bishops.

One hundred and eighty-six patients were relieved at the British Hospital for Diseases of the Skin in Great Marlborough-street last week.

Unprecedentedly large catches of salmon have occurred in the Skibbereen river during the last few days.

At Brun 1,000 weavers have gone on strike, claiming a minimum weekly wage of 38s., and demanding the abolition of night labour.

The French Chamber of Deputies have adopted the bill for improving the defences of the harbours of Brest and Cherbourg.

A Russian opera company, which was to have visited Paris, has been prevented by financial difficulties, arising from bad business in Copenhagen.

The marine superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, Captain Angove, has received a commission of honorary commander in the Royal Naval Reserve.

Mr. Dillon is to receive a permanent evidence of the esteem of the Gladstonian M.P.s. A vellum copy of the address presented to him on the eve of his removal to gaol is being signed in the House.

The revenue receipts from the 1st of April to the 14th inst. amounted to £23,331,572, as compared with £23,541,773 in the corresponding period of the last financial year, and the expenditure to £23,513,396, as against £23,272,527.

The tender of Messrs. Mowlem and Co. has been accepted for the erection of the central, eastern, and western towers of the Imperial Institute at £18,797, this making the total value of the contract for the main buildings £161,597.

What is called the Birmingham Liberal Association, otherwise that portion of it which advocates the disintegration of the empire, on Monday night received more than eighty resignations. The president of the association expressed satisfaction that the party was now clear of dissenters.

Henry Baker, 26, a hairdresser, has been further remanded at the Lambeth Police Court on a charge of the attempted murder of a woman named Mary Cowen, with whom he had formerly cohabited. It was stated that the woman was in a precarious condition, and not likely to recover.

The annual meeting of the governors and friends of the Beedham Asylum for Fatherless Children was held at the Cannon-street Hotel on Tuesday, Mr. Richard Jolly presiding. The total receipts had been £12,241, and twenty children were elected—ten boys and ten girls.

Edward Gough has been fined £50, "unlawfully exercising his worldly calling as a photographer, the same not being a work of necessity or charity." He was photographing a man and a dog in a field when the police interfered.

The Montreal working men, in a mass meeting, have passed resolutions condemning the landing of undesirable immigrants in Canada, and calling upon the Dominion Government to fine the owners of the steamships bringing such persons \$1,000 for each offence.

The First Commissioner of Works received on Tuesday a deputation of residents in the neighbourhood of Richmond, who placed before him reasons why the National Rifle Association should not be permitted to hold its annual meeting in Richmond Park. Mr. Plunket promised to submit their views to his colleagues.

Catherine Sullivan was sentenced at the Middlesex Sessions to nine months' imprisonment for breaking a plate-glass window, value £30, at the Crooked Billet, Tower Hill. She had been requested to leave the house, and refused to do so, but took up a quart pot and deliberately smashed the window.

At the Thames Police Court, James Jenkins, for refusing to quit licensed premises, the British Prince, Bridge-street, and attempting to strike the landlord, was sentenced to a month's hard labour. The prisoner had repeatedly annoyed the complainant and, the magistrate remarked, had attempted to make his life a misery.

A large crowd followed the funeral to Bow Cemetery of the butcher Talbot, who was accidentally stabbed by his brother at the east-end during a quarrel last week, as reported in the People. After leaving the cemetery about twenty rounds, under the influence of liquor, indulged in rough horseplay and ribald language.

According to the New York World, preparations are being made at Halifax for a filibuster expedition against Venezuela in the interest of General Crespo, formerly president of that republic, who is said to favour the claims of England in the dispute relative to the territorial limits of British Guiana.

Owing to the great fall in the tin market the total dividend of the Dolcoath Mine shareholders is reported to have fallen from £23,000 in the previous three months to £4,700 for the past three months, and the dividend per share from 45s to 21s. The bottom of the mine, however, is said to be richer than ever.

It was stated to the Nottingham Board of Guardians on Tuesday that a vagrant in the casual ward of the workhouse was found to be suffering from small-pox, and that, before coming to Nottingham, he was in Newark Workhouse, where he asked to see the medical officer, but his application was refused. He then tramped to Nottingham, a distance of about fifteen miles.

At the gunnery experiments on the old armoured Resistance, near Portsmouth, in the presence of the Lords of the Admiralty, melinite was used for the first time on Tuesday. The effects of the new explosive on the internal parts of the ship were most disastrous, the dummy gunners being shattered, while the ship itself sustained an immense amount of damage.

At the Marlborough-street Police Court, Ellen Harris, stated to be a lady of independent means, residing in Belisere-road, Hampstead, was committed for trial on a charge of stealing various articles of clothing from the shop of Messrs. Lewis and Co., drapers, and Messrs. Gaik and Co., silk merchants, of Oxford-street. Bail was allowed.

A touching story comes from St. Louis. It is told of a doctor, who make the acquaintance of a young woman about two years ago, while attending her brother. Their marriage was agreed upon, when, a few weeks ago, he was taken sick. His chances of recovery became rather gloomy, whereupon the girl was sent for and the marriage solemnised. Shortly after he died.

Experiments have been made with a captive balloon at Toulon to demonstrate the utility of observing from a considerable height the movements of an enemy's fleet. A naval officer, seated in the car of the balloon, was in telephonic communication with the frigate Indomptable, signalling as if in actual warfare, all that he could see from his elevated position.

The Prince and Princess of Wales on Tuesday paid a visit to Holloway, to open the new building of the Great Northern Hospital. An enthusiastic welcome was accorded them by enormous crowds, who lined the decorated streets. Replying to an address, presented to them in a pavilion, the Prince alluded to the cause which had delayed their visit for that ceremony, and said he was glad to have an opportunity of saying that his sister had felt deeply that, although thirty years had elapsed since she left this country, her compatriots

had not forgotten her, and had sympathised with her in her sorrow.

Five Japanese naval officers have arrived in Vienna from Paris on a commercial mission from the Government of Japan.

The case against the Mayor of Sligo for publishing alleged incitements to boycotting has been adjourned for a fortnight.

The river Derwent has overflowed in North Derbyshire. At Rawley the roads were rendered impassable by floods, and at Matlock also the roads were washed up.

A report, which has appeared in several papers both in Paris and Vienna, announces that it is the Pope's intention to leave Rome, but this is declared to be quite unfounded.

According to a statement communicated to the Spanish Cortes by the Receiver of Indirect Taxes, sixty per cent. of the small proprietors in Spain are unable to meet their dues to the State.

A Parliamentary return just issued shows that the Irish agrarian offences have greatly diminished, only 173 having been reported to the police during the last quarter.

New York's millionaires are generous people. The latest benefaction from the species comes from Mr. D. M. Mills. He has given to the city a training school for male nurses, a splendid building, perfectly equipped, and adequately endowed.

Mr. Daniel Flannerty is a Poor Law Guardian of Dunmore, county Down. He has had some disputes with his cottier tenants. The other morning he found that during the night the tails of three of his cows had been cut off.

William Thomas Hadd, a banker's clerk, has been remanded at the Mansion House on a charge of obtaining £2,000 worth of Grand Trunk and Chicago Bonds, by forgery. There were other charges against the prisoner.

It is stated that the select committee on the Post Office revenue and other estimates recommended that the telegraph department be conducted upon a purely commercial principle, and that the customs and inland revenue departments shall be amalgamated.

Princess Louise, accompanied by Lady Northesk, lady-in-waiting, and the Hon. Walter James Douglas Campbell, paid a visit to Stratford-on-Avon on Monday. Her Royal highness and party were met by the mayor, Sir Arthur Hodgson, K.C.M.G., Mr. Edgar Flower, and others.

There is a probability of the "terrible English 'mitrailleses'"—to use the Austrian designation—being shortly adopted for completing the armament of the Austrian Infantry. They have lately been adopted by the Austrian military authorities for the defence of fortifications.

A negro named Carter, at Charleston, South Carolina, dreamed that he was going to turn white. He is now verifying his dream. His hands and face are white in patches, and he hopes soon to be a thorough Caucasian. It is not an attack of leprosy; Carter is in excellent health.

Male-cowhiding threatens to become unfashionable in New York. It was all very well when it was resorted to by the demi-monde. But the latest adapter of the sport is a respectable nursemaid named Mamie Shipin, and her victim only the janitor of the flats in which she was employed.

The founder of the firm of Peary was a Cornishman, who came from Mercursey, near Fowey. He began life as a barber's apprentice, travelled about as a journeyman barber, and finally came to London and started in business as a general perfumer in Greek-street, Soho.

At the end of one of the streets of Jeypore there are cages containing some most magnificent-looking lions. They have been caught in the neighbourhood. As soon as any one of them shows signs of suffering from confinement it is set free, and another caught and put in its place.

Four men were arrested at Fermoys on the charge of resisting bailiffs in making seizures for the payment of the Leaky tax. Three of the men were surprised as they were passing the Courthouse, and secured before they had time to offer opposition.

In the French Chamber of Deputies this week Bishop Freppel, in introducing a bill forbidding duelling, justified its proposed enactment by the encounter which had taken place between M. Floquet and General Boulanger. The bill was rejected.

The terrible floods in Mexico have been much minimised in England. The latest statement places the number of houses destroyed in Leon alone at 2,224, and the homeless families at more than 1,000. More than 250 bodies have been recovered from the ruins, and there is no probability that the entire number will fall short of 700.

The disturbances in the Batavian province of Bantam are officially reported from the Hague to be at an end, and to have been due to the sentences passed by the native tribunals and fanaticism on the part of the natives. The rebel leaders have not yet been captured, and two European officials and one woman have to be added to the list of those killed by the insurgents.

In giving evidence before the Lords' Committee on Poor-law Relief, the Rev. B. Waugh, hon. secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, spoke strongly against the system of insuring the lives of children, which he believed, resulted in the murder every winter in this country of a thousand children, with the view of obtaining the insurance money.

A Liberal Unionist association for Holborn is being formed. The committee is a very dubious one, and the Liberal Unionists in the constituency should join the association, and that any who are not voters but who are qualified should be put on the register. Communications may be sent to Mr. Frederick Pollock, 13, Old-square, Lincoln's Inn; or W. F. Hamilton, 25, Old-square, Lincoln's Inn.

On Monday evening a committee of the bank clerks, under the direction of Mr. Nicholls, of the Holborn branch of the City Bank, proceeded to open the ladies' collection boxes for the Hospital Saturday Fund. Satisfactory results are expected. The St. George's and Westminster district realised £264, as against £214 last year; Hammer-smith £200, as against £220 last year; Woolwich £206, as against £146 last year.

Dr. Hoffman, of the Home Office, has inspected a piece of ground, thirty-four acres in extent, at Golder's Green, Child's Hill, Hampstead, which it is proposed to purchase for a proprietary cemetery. At an inquiry held at the Hall and Bush the schemes were supported by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the Hendon Local Board, and a number of residents. Dr. Hoffman will prepare a report, and lay it before the Home Secretary.

At Bristol a conference of representatives of chambers of commerce from various ports in the Bristol Channel has been held to consider united action in urging upon the Government the necessity of providing a harbour of refuge in the Bristol Channel. Colonel Hill, M.P., spoke in favour of Lundy Island being utilised for such a harbour. A resolution in favour of this proposal was adopted, and a committee was commissioned to bring the matter before the Board of Trade.

At a meeting of the governors of the Royal Naval Benevolent Society, held at Willis's Rooms, King-street, Mr. J. M. Case in the chair, it was stated that the Duke of Edinburgh had been pleased to signify his willingness to accept the position rendered vacant by the death of Admiral Sir Michael Seymour as president of the corporation. Grants amounting to £289 had been made during the quarter, and during the year £1,704 was awarded in relief to 237 applicants.

The Captain of the barque Jessie Morris, of Newcastle, reports that on April 30th he rescued from an open boat two men belonging to the schooner Jubilee, of St. John's, Newfoundland, who were in a boat hauling in fishing gear, when the boat drifted, and for about twelve days the poor fellows were absolutely without food or drink. When rescued by the Jessie Morris, they were in the last stage of exhaustion, and half crazy from the effects of drinking sea water,

in the vain hope of quenching their maddening thirst.

Mr. Justice Denman and Sir James Hannan will be the vacation judges.

Mr. White, son of the rector of Templemore, near Thurles, was accidentally killed while shooting birds in his father's garden.

Viscount Sidmouth distributed the prizes to the naval cadets on board the Britannia at Dartmouth, on Thursday.

At the annual meeting of the National Society for Women's Suffrage, it was stated that the society's known friends in the House of Commons numbered 359.

A fire broke out on Thursday in Mr. McNeill's print works, Glasgow, doing damage to the extent of £2,500. A girl accidentally set the building on fire.

The fortnightly meeting of the Irish National League was held in Dublin on Tuesday, Mr. Alfred Webb presiding. The receipts since the last meeting were stated at £269.

Edward Brown was stepping from the roof of a Glasgow house to a boat beside the driver, when he overbalanced, and was thrown into the street. His neck was broken by the fall.

Professor Sydney Colvin is not to be chief librarian of the British Museum. But it is not unlikely that he may be appointed librarian at Westminster—a vacancy created in consequence of recent changes.

Much irritation is felt at various goldfields in South Africa, owing to the presence in always increasing force of a Boer mounted and armed police, numbering now about 700, and offered by men of well-marked anti-English bias.

Sir John Stainer has been entertained at dinner at the Hotel Métropole by a party of friends who desired to show their regard for him on his retirement from the post of organist at St. Paul's Cathedral.

Thirteen members of the Guelph branch of the National League were brought up before the Sligo magistrates on a charge of obstructing the administration of the law by refusing to give evidence in a Crimes Act case.

Alexander McCracken was a Glasgow clerk, 35 years old. He was found dead in his room in Cecil-street, Hillhead. A revolver explained the method of his death. The last note he penned was simply a request that his office keys might be sent to his employees.

A fishing boat named the Euphemia, of Loch Ranza, was run down and sunk by the fishing boat St. Kilda, of Greenock, near Skate Island, at the mouth of Loch Fyne. The master of the sink and a lad were drowned, the mate being picked up after being twenty minutes in the water.

The death is reported at Oldcastle, County Meath, of a man named John McDonnell, aged 112 years. The deceased was able to walk about until a year ago. He took an active part in the rebellion of 1798, and related up to about six months ago many stories of that exciting time.

Mr. Goschen received a deputation from the Central Chamber of Agriculture to press forward the Van and Wheel Tax Bill. Mr. Goschen said the Government had not received the support they had expected, but he would rather be defeated than withdraw the bill.

At Lambeth Police Court Mr. Partridge fined a man named John Stanley, described as a book-maker's clerk, in the sum of £3 for betting in the streets. His defence was that he was simply employed, but he declined to disclose the name of his employer.

General Harrison received the news of his nomination for the American presidency by telephone. The young lady standing at the instrument turned to him at the end of the eighth bell, and merely remarked, "General Harrison, the Telegraph Company sends you their congratulations." Then he knew of his good fortune.

Foul play is suspected in the case of the Orangeman Greenaway, whose body was found on the railway metals near Gifford, county Down. It is believed that the man, after being murdered in a barbarous manner, was carried on to the railway line so as to make it appear that he had been killed by the early morning train.

A singular fatality has been investigated by Mr. Carter, coroner, at Bermondsey. Sarah Ann Cornish, a married woman, while at a neighbour's house in George-row a few days ago, put a common brass pin into her ear, pricking the drum. She became unconscious, and died from meningitis. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

At the Oxford Police Court on Tuesday the Rev. Robert Hall Baynes, Hon. Canon of Worcester, and late vicar of Folkestone, was committed for trial on a charge of obtaining, by means of a false cheque, board and lodging at the Clarendon Hotel to the extent of £50. The case has already been reported in the People.

In the Queen's Bench Division the action of the Rev. Canon Douglas, of Nottingham, against Pinder to affirm the validity of the will of Brinliff, an Italian organ grinder, leaving his daughter Francesca in the charge of the plaintiff to be educated as a Roman Catholic, terminated in a verdict for the plaintiff.

Sir John Lubbock, M.P., presided at a meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, held at the Boftham House, Eastcheap, when a paper was read by Mr. T. Gibson Bowles on the National Defence of Commerce as affected by the Declaration of Paris, 1856, in which he strongly urged that England should withdraw from this declaration.

An influential attended meeting of inhabitants has been held at the Town Hall, Ramsgate, at which it was resolved that a portrait of the late Colonel E. B. King-Harman (the first Parliamentary representative of Thanet) be placed in the Town Hall as a memorial of the great personal esteem in which the late member was held by all classes in the town.

On Wednesday, at Brewers' Hall, the visitation of the Brewers' Company's (Lady Owen's) School, Islington was held. It was announced that during the past year the first places on the list in the London University matriculation, the University of Cambridge junior local examination, and the Civil Service examination for boys had been taken by pupils from this school.

Speaking on Wednesday at a bazaar in aid of the Blackpool Conservative Club, Sir M. White Ridley, M.P., referred to "Farnellism and Crime," and said he somewhat regretted the course the Government had taken for the courts of this country were open to every British citizen, and he had yet to learn that even among the Irish themselves there was any imputation against the judges of the land.

Lady Ellis gave a garden party at Buecluch House, Richmond, on Tuesday afternoon, to which the members of the Primrose League Habitations in the Kingston division of Surrey were invited to meet Lady Randolph Churchill, the president of the Richmond (No. 897) Habitation. The grounds were crowded by upwards of 1,000 knights and dames, representing the Habitations of Richmond, Kingston, Surbiton, Mortlake, Barnes, Kew, and New Malden.

At Carrickfergus, county Antrim, on Wednesday, the Triennial Council of the Orange Institution of the World commenced its proceedings, under the presidency of the Earl of Erne, Grand Master of Ireland. Speaking at a dinner in the afternoon, Lord Erne said the Grange Institution had done yeoman service in maintaining the unity of the Empire. Subsequently Lord Erne was appointed Imperial Grand Master of the World.

At the City of London Guardians weekly meeting, Mr. Lyle, commenting upon a return presented of single women now in the workhouse, who had been confined therein during the last eleven years, said the worst case was that of an inmate aged 27, who had been in and out of the workhouse 20 years and 148 days, had two children, and had already cost the ratepayers £100. The second was the case of a woman, 34 years of age, who had three children in the schools, and who had cost £540. The third woman was 37 years of age, and had cost the

union £750. These three single women with their 10 children had cost the ratepayers over £1,600.

The Italians are enforcing the payment of taxes upon foreigners at Massowah.

The Emperor William is expected to visit Stockholm on his return from St. Petersburg.

The cholera is this summer unusually fatal to Europeans in Hong Kong.

A revolution has broken out in Venezuela. The United States Government is watching the course of events.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Royal children left Windsor Castle on Wednesday and went to Osborne.

The assembling by the Amir of Afghanistan, near Jellalabad, of a force of 8,000 men, in connection with the Shinwar troubles is reported.

A rising was attempted at Fort-au-Prince, Hayti, on the 4th inst., but it was at once suppressed, and order has now been completely restored.

The Prince of Wales presided on Thursday at Marlborough House over a meeting of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1881.

President Cleveland is said to be seriously discussing with confidential advisers the question of enforcing retaliation against Canada in case the rejection of the Fishery Treaty.

The efforts to close the breach in the banks of the Hoang-ho River have so far resulted in total failure, after an enormous sacrifice of money and labour.

The Queen will arrive at Blythwood, Renfrew, on the morning of the 22nd August, and after three hours rest will travel to Glasgow, and visit the International Exhibition in State.

Princess Louise on Wednesday distributed the prizes gained by the students of the National Art Training School, in the lecture theatre of the South Kensington Museum.

On Thursday an unknown woman, aged about 45 years, hanged herself in a court in Bain-street, Glasgow. She fastened a rope to some stair railing, and placing a noose round her neck, threw herself into the area below. Her neck was broken.

The Dutch have long waged war against the Acheenes. It is now to be brought to a conclusion by the Dutch granting the semi-savage tribe practically all they have been contending for for about twelve years.

The City of Rome, from New York, brings a report from the Cunard steamer Servia to the effect that after the left Queenstown on her recent trip to New York Mr. Power, a saloon passenger, who had embarked at Liverpool, committed suicide by jumping overboard.

A number of the bishops attending the Lambeth Conference were the guests of the University of Cambridge on Wednesday. After visiting the principal places of interest they attended a congregation in the Senate House, when honorary degrees upon several archbishops and bishops.

At Antrim Assizes on Thursday, Stewart Douglas was found guilty of the murder of his wife under most revolting circumstances, and it having been proved that the accused was insane, he was ordered to be detained in custody during the Lord-Lieutenant's pleasure.

Lord Derby has presented the Rev. Frank Edward Hopwood, M.A., rector of Badeworth parish church, Pontefract, to the rectory of the parish church, Bury, one of the richest and most important ecclesiastical appointments in the kingdom.

THE TRAFALGAR-SQUARE NUISANCE.

Charges Against the Police Dismissed.

At Bow-street Police Court on Wednesday, Police-constables Charles Savaker, 75 M; Harry Randall, 544 A, and Albert Leadbeater, 736 A, were charged on remand, under summonses, before Mr. Vaughan, with assaulting Antonio Borgia, during one of the "conventional meetings" in Trafalgar-square, on June 30th last. Mr. B. D. Lewis appeared in support of the summonses; Mr. Poland defended. Further evidence was given on behalf of the prosecution in continuation of that reported in the People last Sunday, and several witnesses alleged that the police used Borgia with unnecessary violence. For the defence, Mr. Poland said there were certain matters he thought right to refer to to clear the ground in considering these charges of assault. The judges had most emphatically expressed it as their opinion that there is no right of public meeting in the square. It was the old question of the right of meeting in the parks. Notwithstanding the state of the law, these meetings had been held, and in considering the conduct of the police, what had gone before must be borne in mind. The police notice prohibiting these meetings was in evidence, and he repeated that the regulations it contained were still in force and binding on the public. That being so, there were Mr. Conybeare, Mr. Saunders, and other gentlemen, in spite of these police regulations, and in spite of the opinion of the judges, determining to hold meetings in this forbidden place. Mr. Conybeare said it was not a meeting, but it was idle to contend that the assembling of thousands to listen to resolutions and carrying them did not constitute a meeting.

What They had to Put up With. The police had to preserve public order and prevent people coming there in thousands, standing on the seats, and otherwise interfering with the peaceful enjoyment of the square by others. The police were most anxious not to come into collision with the people if they could possibly help it, and they put up and bore with anything rather than take a person into custody on these occasions. Reviewing the evidence given, he asked if any woman had been as alleged by the prosecution, ill-treated by the police, why was it she had not been produced? How was it she had not of her own accord come forward to complain of her treatment? (A voice: "Because we can't get justice!") Again, the language allegedly used by Borgia was distinctly calculated to cause a breach of the peace. He asked his worship to find that the police were justified in interfering and attempting to remove Borgia from the place where he was using such language. There was no question of the right of public meeting. They were

Simply Performing their Duty in interfering to preserve the public peace. The facts of the case had been greatly exaggerated. It was only to be expected that a man clinging on to a parapet and refusing to move would get his coat sleeve torn. All that was done was force against force to remove a man who was using inflammatory language. Not being able to get him away by his coat sleeve, one man put his hand down his collar to get a firm hold of him, and in doing so scratched his neck. There was a serious assault! Coming to the particulars of the defence, Mr. Poland limited that 75 M was there, but he denied that the witness was the people to stand that. The two officers tried to get him away, but he held on tightly to the parapet. Mr. Conybeare then came up and took hold of the collar of 75 M with his left hand and Borgia with his right. Witness spoke to Mr. Conybeare and told him to let go of the constable's collar, and cautioned him not to repeat the offence. While this was going on the constable had apparently released Borgia, who swung round and threw his arm round witness's neck, and he had to put up his arm to save his helmet. He did not see Borgia pushed against the parapet. The officers simply tried to pull him away from it.

What "The People" Reporter Saw. G. E. Sims, a journalist, said he was in the square on the day in question, representing the People. He saw Borgia clinging to the balustrade and calling out about the police striking a woman. Two policemen pulled him away, and then there was a surge in the crowd, and he came back to the parapet, and said if the police would only take off their blue coats they would lay them down. Some very disgusting expressions were here used. The witness was certain as to the words used, and was surprised at the leniency shown by the police. He heard Mr. Conybeare call out, "Down with Charles Warren! we have got what we want."—Cross-examined, the witness said he had written notes of the Saturday meetings, and described them as a nuisance. He did not see any blood on Borgia's neck. Charles E. Bowler, a solicitor, of Seymour-place, Bryanston-square, said he went to the square in consequence of what he saw in the daily papers. He saw Borgia take up a position in close proximity to Mr. Saunders. With his hands on the parapet he called to the people below, "Fellow workmen, these brute police have struck a woman—will you allow this?" or words to that effect. He had not up to then been interfered with. The police then tried to remove him from the parapet, but he resisted. An officer tried to pull him off by laying hold of his collar from behind, and he immediately got out of the crowd. Borgia struggled and resisted the whole time. The officer did not push him against the parapet. After hearing further evidence disproving the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution, Mr. Vaughan said this inquiry had been a very protracted one, and he might add a considerable amount of feeling had been shown. He did not in the least degree find fault with the time that had been expended on it, for he thought that when a charge was made against police-constables it was a matter of great importance that all the facts should be thoroughly thrashed out. Referring to the alleged right of meeting in Trafalgar-square, Mr. Vaughan said the matter did not come before him for the first time. He concluded by dismissing the summonses against all the defendants.

Suggested Legislation. Two bills referring to the meetings in Trafalgar-square have been introduced, and printed on Wednesday. The first, introduced by Mr. James Sturt, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Pickersgill, Mr. Rowlands, Mr. Howell, and Mr. Cremer, entitled the Trafalgar-square (Regulation of Meetings) Bill, provides that no person shall deliver, or invite any person to deliver, any public address in Trafalgar-square except in accordance with certain specified regulations. The second, entitled the Public Meetings in Open Spaces Bill, and brought in by Mr. Cunningham Graham, Sir Walter Foster, Mr. Conybeare, and Mr. James Stuart, declares that in all cases where the public have at any time heretofore from time to time during a period of not less than twenty years assembled, or shall in like manner hereafter use or enjoy, any open space for the purpose of meeting or delivering or listening to public addresses, the public are hereby declared and shall be deemed for all purposes to have acquired absolute and inalienable rights to the use thereof for the said purposes. Rules may be made, and a

penalty not exceeding 45 is imposed for any contravention of them. It is further provided that, "Any person who shall wrongfully and without lawful authority molest, disturb, or interfere with any public meeting held under the authority or provisions of this Act, with a view to prevent the same being held, or shall unlawfully use violence or intimidation to any person, or persons, or persons proceeding or on the way to any such meeting, with a view to compel him or him to abstain from proceeding to or attending the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and liable, on conviction thereof on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to a fine, in the discretion of the court."

"PARNELLISM AND CRIME."

A Chance to Clear Themselves.

Text of the Government Bill.

The following is the text of the bill introduced by the Ministry:—"To constitute a Special Commission to inquire into the charges and allegations made against certain members of Parliament, and other persons, by the defendants in the recent trial of an action entitled O'Donnell v. Walter and another."—Whereas charges and allegations have been made against certain members of Parliament and other persons by the defendants in the recent trial of an action entitled O'Donnell v. Walter and another, it is expedient that a special commission should be appointed to inquire into the truth of those charges and allegations, and should have such powers as may be necessary for the effectual conducting of the inquiry. Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal and the Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. The three persons hereinafter mentioned, namely, —, —, and —, are hereby appointed commissioners for the purposes of this Act, and are in this Act referred to as the commissioners. 2. The commissioners shall inquire into and report upon the charges and allegations made against certain members of Parliament and other persons in the course of the proceedings in an action entitled O'Donnell v. Walter and another. The commissioners shall, for the purposes of the inquiry under this Act, have all such powers, rights, and privileges as are vested in her Majesty's High Court of Justice or in any judge thereof, on the occasion of any action, including all powers, rights, and privileges in respect of the following matters:—The enforcing the attendance of witnesses and examining them on oath, affirmation, or otherwise, and punishing persons guilty of contempt, and the issue of a commission or request to examine witnesses abroad. And a summons signed by one or more of the commissioners may be substituted for, and shall be equivalent to, any formal process capable of being issued in any action for enforcing the attendance of witnesses or compelling the production of documents. A warrant of commitment to prison, issued for the purpose of enforcing the powers conferred by this section, shall be signed by one or more of the commissioners, and shall specify the prison to which the offender is to be committed.

3. The persons implicated in the said charges and allegations, the parties to the said action, and any person authorised by the commissioners, may appear at the inquiry; and any person so appearing may be represented by counsel or solicitor. 4. Every person who, on examination on oath or affirmation under this Act, wilfully gives false evidence shall be liable to the penalties for perjury.

5. Any person examined as a witness under this Act may be cross-examined on behalf of any other person appearing before the commissioners. A witness examined under this Act shall not be excused from answering any question put to him on the ground of any privilege, or on the ground that the answer thereto may incriminate, or tend to incriminate, himself. Provided that no evidence taken under this Act shall be admissible against any person in any civil or criminal proceeding, except in the case of a witness accused of having given false evidence in an inquiry under this Act. 6. Every person examined as a witness under this Act, who, in the opinion of the commissioners, makes a full and true disclosure touching all the matters in respect of which he is examined shall be entitled to receive a certificate signed by the commissioners, stating that the witness has on his examination made full and true disclosure as aforesaid. If any civil or criminal proceeding is at any time thereafter instituted against any such witness in respect of any matter touching which he has been so examined, the court having cognisance of the case, shall, on proof of the certificate, stay the proceedings, and may in its discretion award to the witness such costs as he may be put to in or by reason of the proceeding.

7. This Act may be cited as "The Special Commission Act, 1888."

Patrick Egan has telegraphed to Mr. Labouchere, M.P., that he has forwarded a number of letters for production before the commission of judges on the Parnell accusations, and he is also willing to give evidence on an amnesty being granted him against arrest on the charges against him.

THE FATAL FIGHT AT FINSBURY.

At the Worship-street Police Court on Thursday, Robert Hodges, 37, hawker, was charged on remand, with feloniously causing the death of William Walker, in a fight at Sun-street, Finsbury, on the 30th of June. Mr. Sims prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury. Some facts of the case have been already reported. The prisoner and the deceased engaged in what the witnesses described as "a stand-up fight," after a quarrel originating in the Cooper Arms public-house, Sun-street, Finsbury. Both were drunk. Three rounds were fought, and in the third the prisoner threw Walker, it was said, seizing him by the leg, lifting him off his feet, and throwing him backwards on his head. The examination of the witnesses by Mr. Sims elicited a modification of the evidence, i.e., that in the course of the closing struggle the prisoner got only one hand below the waist, the other hand being above the shoulder, and in that manner the fall was given. Fracture of the skull, however, resulted, and on the 3rd of July the man Walker died in the Shore-ditch Workhouse Infirmary. In the interval had lain at the common lodging-house, Alexandra Chambers, Sun-street, to which he was carried insensible after the fall. The proprietor of the lodging-house said that on the 2nd of July, two days after the fight, the man seemed better, or "all right," and the prisoner visited him and got him some beer. On the following morning he was again walking about, but was taken ill and died in the afternoon. A coroner's jury had returned a verdict of manslaughter against the prisoner, who, upon that, was arrested by the police. Mr. Bushy, after hearing the evidence, thought it was a case for a jury to decide, and committed prisoner for trial, but consented to accept bail.

DEATH FROM THE STING OF A BEE.

Miss Ella Baker, youngest daughter of Mr. T. Baker, of the Inner Temple, and Kingscote, Wokingham, was stung under the eye by a bee in the garden, about twelve o'clock on the 18th inst. She treated the matter lightly, and suffered no pain after the customary simple antiseptic had been applied, saying that she had been stung before, the swelling would run its course and go down again. She continued to be quite cheerful down to 8.30 on the 19th, when she fell asleep on the sofa. At 9.15 she suddenly woke up in convulsions, and died from asphyxiation within a minute, and 29. Miss Ella Baker was the author of "Bertram de Drumont" and other tales for young people; also "Stories from Old History," "The Sovereigns of England," "Songs of the Seasons," and other pieces.

POLYTECHNIC FOR SOUTH-WEST LONDON.

For the endowment and support of a technical institute for South-West London the Charity Commissioners have promised £50,000 from the City of London Parochial Charities Funds, if an equal sum be raised by voluntary effort, for site, building, and equipment. The district includes Westminster, St. George's, Chelsea, South Kensington, and Fulham, and contains a poor working class population of a quarter of a million. Earl Cadogan, Lord Privy Seal, has offered a freehold site in Manx-road, near the Chelsea Town Hall, which has been approved by the Charity Commissioners. The site is an acre in extent, and its value, about £10,000, will be accepted as a contribution towards the total sum, leaving £40,000 to be raised for the building and equipment. It is intended to provide educational and social accommodation for 5,000 young men and women, by means of evening classes, technical instruction, lectures, music, gymnastics, and other forms of recreation. The buildings will also be utilised as day and evening classes for boys and girls in the district, and as a place for the public elementary schools and obtaining regular trade employment. The technical instruction will supplement, and not supersede, the training of the workshop and the factory. On Wednesday afternoon a meeting in support of the movement was held at Chelsea House, Cadogan-place, under the presidency of Earl Cadogan, who was supported by Mr. G. J. Goschen, M.P., Lord Knutsford, Lord Monkswell, Sir George Young (Charity Commissioner), Sir Arthur Hayter, Sir Algernon Borthwick, M.P., Mr. Whitmore, M.P., Mr. Hayes Fisher, M.P., and others. It was stated at the outset that the Duke of Westminster had promised £1,000, Mr. W. H. Smith, £1,000, Mr. Cubitt, M.P., £250, and the Bishop of London, £250, whilst the Duke of Bedford would give a substantial subscription. In opening the proceedings the noble chairman maintained that there was a distinct cry for technical education throughout the country, and the cry would have to be responded to if England was to maintain that industrial and commercial supremacy which she had hitherto commanded. Lord Knutsford moved a resolution approving the proposal to establish a Polytechnic Institute for South-West London, and pledging the meeting to use its utmost efforts to carry it out. In 1884, the Colonial Secretary visited the Royal Commission on Technical Education, and inspecting all the great schools of the Continent, reported that as regards arts of construction and staple manufactures Great Britain was at the head of the industrial world. Since then, rapid advances had been made by many continental nations, who had been enabled to make those advances through the instrumentality of technical education, and unless England was prepared to allow herself to be deprived of her proud pre-eminence she must not neglect the means by which her competitors had improved their positions. Lord Monkswell seconded the resolution, which, after being supported by Mr. Whitmore, Sir A. Borthwick, and Mr. Hayes Fisher, was carried by acclamation. A resolution, placing the general direction of the movement in the hands of a council, headed by Earl Cadogan, was moved by the Rev. Prebendary Eytton, seconded by Sir A. Hayter, and supported by Mr. Goschen, the latter of whom rejoiced at the prospect that the scheme would be successfully launched and as successfully continued, knowing, as he did, that in the South-west of London there were thousands of young men and women to whom it would be an incalculable boon, and further that the conferring of the boon would promote the public welfare. As Chancellor of the Exchequer, it was his duty to him to learn that no Imperial fund would be wanted for the work, and he was aware from personal experience that voluntary movements in London and the large towns had done vast service to the cause of education. Formerly the efforts of philanthropists were possibly too much concentrated upon the East of London, but that was now being remedied; and he was glad of it, for certain districts which had the reputation of being rich contained a large number of poor working men, and there was no reason whatever why they should be neglected. The resolution also was unanimously carried, and a vote of thanks was accorded to Earl Cadogan for his services.

A letter from the Charity Commissioners was read at the meeting of the City Corporation on Thursday respecting the proposed Polytechnic Institution for South London. A site in the Borough-road had been found which was under lease from the corporation, and as the proposed institution would have an endowment of £5,000 a year, and would be of incomparable advantage to the youth of South London for ever, it was hoped that the corporation would consent to the transfer of the lease, or part with the freehold on reasonable terms. Mr. Morton, Mr. Gower, and other members spoke strongly in favour of the corporation taking a liberal view of the matter. The letter was referred to the Bridge House Estates Committee for consideration and report.

THE LATE WEST OF ENGLAND BANK

At length, nearly ten years after the disastrous failure of the West of England and South Wales District Bank, the liquidation has practically terminated, the liquidators having now obtained an order of the court to make a final payment of 8d. per share to the warrant holders, which will be issued shortly. When the draw came upon the bank after the great failure at Glasgow, and it was found that the directors had sunk in South Wales more than their called-up capital, half a million was paid over the counter in Bristol alone. The liquidators' statement showed £200,000 deficiency. The calls afterwards paid by solvent holders of 34,000 shares amounted to £12 per share, but they have received in return three dividends, amounting to 42 per share, besides this final return. It will be remembered that six of the directors and the former general manager were prosecuted for publishing false statements, but they were acquitted. The trial took place at the Central Criminal Court, London, before Lord Chief Justice Cockburn.

WIFE MURDER IN ESSEX.

A shocking murder is alleged to have been committed at Wake's Colne, a village half way between Colchester and Harlow. George Sargent, a labourer on the railway, it is stated, murdered his wife, Anne, by cutting her throat. The deceased, who was only 21 years of age, had been married to Sargent about twelve months, but had gone to live with her mother at Wake's Colne, in consequence of her husband ill-treating her. Three weeks ago the husband came home the worse for drink, threw food on the floor, chopped up the furniture, and put a fog-signal on the fire to drive the deceased out of the house. He also threatened her, and locked her and her mother out. The deceased slept at a neighbour's house that night, and then returned to her father, James Punt, a labourer living at Wake's Colne. On Monday evening the husband came to the deceased and her mother, who were walking in a lane, and asked the deceased to go back and live with him. She asked him how she could do so after his treatment, and after he had done away with the furniture, but promised that if he earned money to replace the furniture and to make the home comfortable she would return. He came again next morning and talked pleasantly, but Mrs. Punt suddenly heard her daughter call out, "Oh, mother." She ran into the room, and saw her running round the table with a gasp in her throat, followed by the prisoner, who tried to hold him, but she could not, and she saw him draw a knife across the already bleeding throat of the deceased. The woman died almost immediately, and the prisoner left the house, but was afterwards arrested. At the inquest on Wednesday, the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Sargent.

Henry Downey, of Barrow, was bound over to keep the peace towards his wife for twelve months. He will keep his pledge. The unfortunate man went out and fatally cut his

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[Though every care will be taken to ensure the accuracy of replies, the editor cannot accept any responsibility for omissions or errors. Questions should be sent to the editor, and not to the office by Wednesday morning at latest. These subsequently received will be answered the following day, unless the return of any day is desired it must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, which will be destroyed. Wherever payment is required for contributions they must be so marked, the amount being either enclosed or left in the editor's file.]

G. 118.—A court of law might compel divorce if it saw fit; no private person has the power. Your previous letter must have been misread.

RELAT.—It is in Essex, being on the north side of the Thames. H. C. D.—The operation is not completed until successful. The law, therefore, authorises its repetition. Would it not be infinitely more cruel to expose the girl to the constant risk of disfigurement, and worse, all through her life? Were there a serious outbreak of the disease in your locality you would live in a state of perpetual anxiety.

LE BASSAC.—It is not absolutely necessary to advertise in the Standard. Questions are created when all means of ensuring publicity are not employed. 2. Perfectly legal.

QUESTIONS.—In London a cold rain fell almost throughout the day, but in parts of England the weather prevailed. A VERY OLD SUBSCRIBER.—I. Our reply was in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of Limitations. 2. It depends upon many collateral circumstances; there is no fixed rule.

W. G. O.—Your letter arrived too late for insertion last week, and would be out of date now.

ARLINGS.—The question is whether the society has any right to preserve the water. Without knowing all the circumstances it is impossible to give any definite reply. As you state the case, the society appears to have no right whatever. The best way to settle the matter will be to go on fishing without a ticket, leaving it to the society to take legal action.

WORKING MAN.—I. It depends on the terms of the agreement. 2. The landlord is not bound to make any alteration in the supply of water. 3. The landlord's income tax is payable by the landlord, the rest of the Queen's taxes by the tenant.

R. H. CHERRILL.—No. CITT.—He is bound to provide her with a separate maintenance. His best course will be to cease all payments, except to the workhouse. This will probably result in his being proceeded against for maintenance, and the magisterial decision would settle the matter once for all.

C. WHEELER.—We are not acquainted with any institution where such a curious case would be received. Consult the clergyman of your parish.

CHASS BOY.—The last public execution in England was that of Michael Barrett, at the Old Bailey, on May 26th, 1868, for setting fire to a barrel of gunpowder outside Clerkenwell Prison.

JOSEPH SIMPSON.—You inherit the real estate as heir-at-law.

A POOR LANDLORD.—The landlord's claim for rent has priority. All Bills of Sale have to be registered to give them validity. The registry is at Somerset House, we believe.

STOOL.—It is a matter of fact.

F. LOCKHART.—If you took the apartments on a weekly hiring, a week's notice is sufficient, and you must leave on its expiry, no matter how inconvenient.

ST. C. C.—Very much too long. We should not care to run a postal agency any longer.

H. STAINER.—We know nothing about the parties from whom the offer emanates. There are a good many English settlers in both Chili and the Argentine Republic. Some get well, others make a poor business of it. We cannot give you any advice.

T. ATKINSON.—Yes; several.

G. C. C.—We are disposed to think that the erection might be removed by the tenant, but it is quite impossible to say for certain without inspecting the premises. If it is increased with the structure in any way, it cannot be removed. Consult a surveyor before you attempt to do so.

H. H. H.—We have no knowledge of any work of the sort. B. H. H.—It is not possible to sanction the extermination of children whenever there are more than two in a family.

A BIRMINGHAM CONSERVATIVE.—Thanks; but we prefer to paddle our canoe in our own way. It is astonishingly rapid progress to show that we know what the public like.

MORTON.—It is not possible to say the rent, and see the landlord for any counter claim.

ALBERT BURTON.—We believe that he did, and also across Niagara Falls.

SIG WINTER.—Not to our knowledge, but you had better inquire of some bookseller.

J. COSTON.—The operator has a right to adopt means to insure as far as possible the success of the operation. You seem to be unaware that the worse the arm becomes, the more successful is the operation.

J. J. J.—The husband is responsible for the care and maintenance of the children, and he cannot devolve that responsibility on the wife. As regards the money, if it was given to the wife for household expenses and not as a free gift, any balance belongs to the husband.

VERAX.—We are sorry for you; the struggle for existence is becoming desperately hard, as you show. But we doubt whether society is prepared to sanction the extermination of children whenever there are more than two in a family.

INQUIRY.—Not that we are aware of.

TOM KING.—They are harmful to persons in delicate health and to young children. To be on the safe side it would be best to put them out of the room at night.

T. C. H. A.—As a continued tenant on the old conditions, without raising any demand, he must abide by them in the matter of repairs. 2. Not at all.

W. H. H.—It is not possible to say the rent, and see the landlord for any counter claim.

NE CERE MALIS.—It is against our rule to reply by post and to give the addresses of correspondents. You will find something more on the subject in this week's "Omnibus."

LAWYER.—The law is in favour of the colonial agent. First consult the "London Directory," however, to ascertain whether the journal has a branch office here.

DOKE BROWN.—Certainly not; that would be taking the law into your own hands. You must sue the other.

A REGULAR SUBSCRIBER.—The landlord appears to have broken the agreement, and in that case it is at an end. But you had better take legal advice before quitting the premises.

M. JAMES.—We cannot find any record of such a decision; it would be contrary to the whole existing system of railway management.

W. HOLMES.—The distance by water to Gravesend is, we believe, about thirty miles, and that to Southend a few miles farther.

BILL THE REPEALER.—Not quite up to the mark; some of the lines were rugged and uneven.

H. H. (Cricklewood) will find what he requires in reply to "W. H. H." "Ground" in last week's issue.

ELI G.—Do not know what "notes" on the face are.

X. Y. Z.—Thanks, but the remedy you advise has exactly the contrary effect.

MATHEW.—We know of nothing harmful for the case proposed. Nothing but a cure would answer.

A. J. (Tambridge Wells).—If you will write more distinctly we will reply.

UNLUCKY CRAB.—No doubt it is the state of your health that troubles your knees. You should consult a doctor at once, he will probably give you a preparation of iron, or something to strengthen your constitution.

W. M.—You would require apparatus, &c. to accomplish what you want satisfactorily. Far cheaper to send the skin to be examined by a specialist.

C. C.—I. He receives £10,000, and generally spends twice the amount. 2. We never heard of the person.

BOX JOKE.—No, provided he does not deduct the price from the men's wages.

J. HOWARD.—It can be given at any hour, whether the luncheon be furnished or unfurnished.

A CONSTANT READER FOR SIX YEARS.—We should strongly advise you to accept what the farmer offers, small though it be. From what you say, it appears very doubtful whether you could prove that he contributed to the accident, either directly or indirectly.

J. YOUNG.—If people are so foolish as to bet on newspaper paragraphs, they must take the consequences. Occasional errors are unavoidable; no care can guard against them. Let it be a lesson to you, for the future, not to bet on what you believe to be certain. That comes very near sharp practice by evidence.

FLORES.—Several New York papers have offices in London. You can ascertain their respective charges by applying through the post. 2. There is no other remedy than recourse to the law for full divorce. This might come rather expensive.

HOLDFAST.—The whole business has been miserably bungled. It is the duty of the wife as executrix to pay off the debt; until she does so, the creditor will be entitled to retain possession of the mortgaged property. As to what he might choose to do with the money after he received it, that is entirely his own affair.

ASTORY.—You had better be cautious before you institute a criminal charge; that proceeding might easily land you in far heavier expense than a civil suit. Why not report his conduct to the Law Society? That would at all events bring about a searching investigation if the report were substantiated by evidence.

G. E. F.—Apply to the Inland Revenue Department, Somerset House, where all necessary information can be obtained; or consult some one in the trade.

BLAYO.—So far as we can understand the matter there is nothing to be done. But you put the case in such a confused way that we may possibly have failed to master its legal points—if it has any.

BUTCHER.—To her present husband if she dies intestate. But the property being her own, she can bequeath it to her children, or to whom she pleases.

H. H. H.—Your letter, besides being inordinately long, shows much ignorance of the subject as prevents its insertion. You have not yet mastered the simplest elements of political economy.

CELESTIAL READER.—Probably you have given him animal food or butter. If so, stop it entirely. Also remove all loose feathers.

has also been giving jerky notes. 3. Apply to a good book

H. H.—A good many can be destroyed by the paper sold for the purpose.

EVENTS.—Many thanks. Have often seen them. W. H. H.—Evidently over-eating. Only give them food that is good for them. Carp would neither injure nor benefit, seeing that gold fish are a species of carp themselves. Beware, though, of over-stocking your globe.

IN THE SWIM.

BY A CITY SHARK.

Although the general tone of the market continues wholesome, the only really strong department is the American. Most speculators appear to have come to the conclusion that both international securities and English rails have touched their top prices. I have given expression to precisely the same opinion for some little time past, cautioning my clients not to be led away into buying at such preposterously inflated quotations. The account in most descriptions of continental bonds is vastly over-bought, it only needs there to be a short period of dearer money to bring them down with a crash. Were the banks to call in any portion of the money they have advanced on these securities, the market would be a panic would be sure to show itself among the weaker operators. In the case of English rails, the reason for holding back is not so much over-speculation for the rise as the growing probability of a wet autumn. Last week's wet weather had an appreciable effect in diminishing traffic receipts, especially on the passenger lines, but an inclement holiday season would be simply disastrous. Indeed, even another fortnight or three weeks of gloom and rain such as we have been enduring lately, would do a lot of harm by causing the heads of families to remain at home and save their money, instead of going out to the sodden country. With these considerations staring one in the face, it would be opposed to common sense to operate for the rise in securities largely dependent at this season of the year, on fine weather. The American department is removed from the power of our wayward climate; its strength mainly depends upon what mood prevails in Wall-street, and the present fashion there being strongly in favour of buying, we have something solid to go upon. Perhaps some may suggest the possibility of the family of going out to the sodden country. 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